Devoted to Universal Liberty.

## VOLUME II.

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The abolition of slavery, if ever accomplished, is to be brought about by a variety of means. Universal freedom, abstractly Logan say practice. They must become less ultra, continue a stain on our escutcheon. more rational, and more charitable. Dividtually retarded by the action of its professed in this respect, they acquire a tenfold value. friends. The abolitionists—the anti-slavery .men-the liberty men-the third party men -the of-human-government men-the modo immeasurable good.

his slaves and never to own another, some- come extinct, by a natural and not inhumdone more, but he has at least ranged himself before the progress of civilization. on the side of freedom; yet many will de- These two remarks borne in mind, let us nounce him as a kidnapper, a manstealer, be- suppose a State really desirous of abolishing cause he did not heggar himself and his fami- slavery, by a process at the same time sale, ly, and manumit his slaves. Another mannmits his slaves on condition of their going to Africa. He also has come over to the side of freedom; but he is denounced in exclaims a no-compromise man, "man can-twenty-five years old; third, that all pernot have rights in his fellow man!" The sons shall have the power of manumitting gradualist intimates that society has a right their female slaves, aged between 16 and 15 they are north of Mason & Dixon's line! community; and the abstractionist and the years; fourth, that a male now-the present generation as well as the Such a law would put an end to slavery next .- Do right, and leave the consequences long before 1900, and till the State with a to God. Be just, and fear not," and so on. Iree, industrious, laboring population, of Now it is clear, that all these are helping to greater value than the slaves, and, in the remove the evil, and each should look upon the other with forbearance, if not with approval.—" Let not him that eateth not, denoted the control of national and individual excellence, with a spise him that eateth." Every onan that wonderfully arcelerated progress. The siknocks off the shackles of a slave, sets an lent effect of the law world be much inexample and makes a fact in favor of free- creased by the aid of private benevolence, don which will produce an effect some- and by the efforts of the black population. where. Christian duty-and humanity, and patriotism, and national pride, and justice, and good morals, and expediency, and would do so, subject to service for a term fear, and self-interest-have each an argn- of years. Some would do that and selfment for liberty, and, left to their free utterance, will preach sermons, each in its own buy more females to manumit, and many of way, which cannot fail to reach many who the free blacks, connected by marriage or would not otherwise be reached at all, blood with slaves, would devote their labor When Humanity exclaims-

"I would not have a slave to till my ground, For all the wealth that sinews bought and sold Have ever earned ;-

when Fear whispers to himself, I will not longer have a volcano on my plantation-

"I will not eat my meal in fear and S'eep to the affliction of these terrible dreama

That shake me nightly ;-when National Prinle blushes at the free- greatest truths are often the most impopular dom and equality which holds millions in and exasperating; and were they to be debondage, and Patriotism mourns over the nied discussion till the many should be desolation and barrenness that slavery ready to accept them, they would never esbrings on the most beautiful and fertile tablish themselves in the general mind. portions of the country; when Divine Jus- The progress of society depends on nothnce lifts its sword and, through the lips of his ing more than on the exposure of time-sancholy prophet, cries out, " Woe to him that timed abuses, which cannot be touched useth his neighbor's services without wages without offending multitudes, than on the

The true philanthropist sees in diversity of large classes of the community. Of conof sentiment and expression and action, a sequence, the multitude, if once allowed to presage of success. It shows that the sub-dictate or proscribe subjects of discussion ject is occupying minds variously constitute would strike society with spiritual blinded, and that the truth is adapting itself to ness and death. The world is to be earried the emergency-entering every opening, forward by truth, which at first offends, making a lodgment wherever a place can be which wins its way by degrees, which the found, and forming alliances which cannot many hate and would rejoice to crush. fail to strengthen it and secure its ultimate. The right of free discussion is therefore to trinmph. In this point of view, every one be guarded by the friends of mankind, with that suggests a new idea, or works out a peculiar jealousy. It is at once the most new problem for liberty, should have a hearing. Everything which shows it more He who would roh his neighbor of it should feasible, brings the event nearer, and every. have a mark set on him as the worst enemy thing which reconciles to it those whose of freedom."-W. E. Channing.

interests seem most affected by it, removes

the greatest obstacle from the way. bring before the readers of the True Amer- ever treated of; at the present time, Great ican the little paniphlet whose title stands Britain does not pay less than a million of at the head of this article. It is the pro-dollars annually for the died careasses of a duction of A. D. Logan, Esq., of N. Yurk. tiny insect-the cochinest. Gum Shellac, Mr. Logan is not an "abolitionist," but the another insect product from India, is of friend and advocate of universal freedom- searcely les pecuniary value. A million desiring alike the liberty of the slave and and a half of human beings derive their the serf and the down-trodden, no matter sole support from the culture and manufacwhether their liberties have been cloven ture of silk, and the silk worm alone credown in some disastrous hattle, or have ates an annual circulating medium of bebeen, by force and frand, stolen from feeble twen one hundred and fifty and two hunand unsuspecting ancestors. It is not so dred millions of dollars. Half a million of much with a view to state his argument, as dollars is annually spent in England alone to suggest the application of its principles for foreign honcy; 10,000 hundred weight in a plan for gradual emancipation, that I of wax is imported into that country each write this. He starts with the assumption, year. Then there are gall nuts of comthat slavery eaunot be abolished without full merce, used for dying, and in the manncompensation to the owners of slaves, and facture of ink, &c. The eantharides, or that the eourse of Great Britain of buying Spanish fly, is an important insect to the the whole slave population at once, is clear- medical practitioner. Laying aside the ages, who thought himself a great man, be- like the reveller at Persepolis, she

ly impracticable here, and takes the ground that the only feasible plan, and perhaps the best plan, even if the other were practicable, is Uterme Emaneipation, by purchase. The law of slavery has come down to us from to regard them. Rome, whose legal maxim was, partus sequitur ventrem—the child follows the state of the mother. If, then, the female slaves should be made free, slavery would, in a

very few years, cease to exist. Nor would it he necessary to purchase but a portion of the females-none but the prolifie. Now the actually and possibly prolific are estimated at only one-eighth of the population; so that the freedom of one-eighth of the slaves (in marriageable females) secures the Hints on a Cheap Mode of Purchasing the practical extinction of slavery, in a very Liberty of a Slave Population. New short period, and the emancipation of about York; published by G. A. Newman, one-twenty-fifth annually would extinguish slavery in an hundred years, in a manner so safe and gradual as hardly to be perceptible,

"If this momentous cone usion be true, considered, is a single result, but when viewed in connection with the influences then may the philanthropist rejoice that his which must produce it, it is an infinitely means of usefulness are enlarged twice fourcomplex result, and it should be the study fold, while the reflection that a slave popuof every philinthropist to search out these lation is always but a fraction of the aggreinfluences and make them converge and as- gate wealth of the community in which it is sociate, till causes and means, widely differ- situated, and that to emancipate such a poent and seemingly hostile, shall give each pulation in the next generation, requires other countenance and aid, and finally har- but the emancipation of one-eighth of that not a single doubt but that the President cabinet should support one uniform policy, ble amount of actual freedom will ever be able of similar fractions in the slave market) accomplished till the friends of freedom compels us with shame to publish, that it is take hold of the subject with more worldly not from the want of gold in our collers, but wisdom-with less of theory and more of of humanity in our hearts, if slavery long

But we are not likely, immediately, to ed as they now are-hotly disputing with purchase the freedom of 300,000 slaves; each other as to modes and means, no can- but laws for gradual abolition, by adopting did observer can fail to have seen, that it is the principle of uterine emancipation, bedoubtful whether the great cause be not ae- come vastly more valuable. Like moncy,

The present generation of slaves cannot be freed as a whole, or to any great extent. Benevolence must only hope to provide for ral snasion men—the no-compromise men—future generations, and if the liberty of their the immediatists—the gradualists—the co- posterity can be hastened by the slavery of louizationists—all seem to consider each the whole or part of this generation, then other as greater evils than slavery. They they should be continued in slavery, to work are unwilling to allow each to go on and do out the freedom of their race. Also, if it be good, each in their own way, peaceably true, as Mr. Calhoun insists, that freedom and directly. They attack and denounce will destroy the black race, it is now the each other, and waste, in mere party strife, less desirable, that slavery should be extinchergies which, rationally put forth, would guished. It is by no means certain that the blacks, freed and remaining among us, When a slaveholder determines to sell would not, at no very remote period, bething is gained. He might, perhaps, have ane law of population, as the red race vanish

Many a man would manumit without delay his female slaves, absolutely; many more their other slaves, and with the proceeds to the purchase of the freedom of their relatives. Hope and affection and freedom, would all unite to promote habits of regu-

E. C. B.

Extract. "Of all powers, the last to be intrusted to the multitude of men, is that of determining what question shall be discussed. The and giveth him not for his work;"-these promulgation of principles which are in adare but so many different voices of freedom. vance of public sentiment and practice, and And shall we not allow them all to be nt- which are, consequently, at war with the habits, prejudices, and immediate interests sacred and most endangered of all our rights.

INSECTS IN COMMERCE. - The import-It is in the spirit of these remarks that I anee of insects to commerce is scarcely LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1846.

purposes insects perform in the schemes cause, like all small characters, he had misf nature, they are economically not the taken cunning for wisdom. It is, howernsignificant and unimportant creatures cr, quite worthy the man whose imbeculity which the uninformed uind is but too apt has been so unhappily displayed in his ac-

Public Sentluents.

The Veto in New York. The following is from the Buffalo Cour-

the veto of the bill. It is our opinion proper estimates as to the cost of carrying that the rejection of Mr. Calhoun's bill by it out-whoever heard of anything of the the House, had some influence in this mat- kind, we ask, before these days of decep-'That bill made large appropriations tion and fraud? What President, with a for the improvement of rivers, &c., in the decent portion of self-respect, ever pracwestern and south-western States, and al- need such small intrigue? It is new in though involving the same principles as the the history of our country, and no doubt harbor bill, was advocated by Mr. Calhaun, found its origin and motive in the desire to while he opposed the latter. It is not im- deceive some members of Congress into possible that the decisions of the President the support of measures which the executas been influenced by those who favored tive feared might not otherwise prove sucthe river bill, and that the rejection of the cessful .- As the great words about Oregon one has led to the vetoing of the other. - were followed by the smallest possible ac-Had both been passed, it is probable that tions, and were intended only to gull honooth would have received the Executive est men, so was the course of the President other conclusion.

convenient constitutional seruples. laid down in the celebrated Memphis reso- elevating to power, men who mistake tions, that more liberal views were becom- treachery for good conduct, and paltry shifts ing to be entertained at the South; but it for great statesmanship. seems that the one idea still runs through the public course of her statesmen. They

things more into their own hands, nor suffer their highest interests to be made the larity, industry, and economy. I fear, how-sport of pulitical demagogues. They are tre will have departed from Judah-the borne in the past, they may infer will be are spurned by her stordy freemen.

Callfornin Expedition. Col. Stevenson's Regiment is expected to embark about the 26th inst., in three ansports under convoy of the sloop of war Preble. In the course of their voyage to California they will visit the principal South American ports in both oceans. The Government has authorized the en-

for the same service .- Jour. of Com. That is perfectly "constitutional" and right, and although there is no money to by Franklin; and up until the agitating efbuild harbors north of Mason & Dixon's line, there is plenty of it to acquire territory south of that line. Such an expedition, sent to take possession of Oregon, a little arther up the east, and to which Mr. Polk declared our title " clear and unquestionable," would have been a great waste of public treasure. The fact is, northern free territory is not worth conteoding for, while slavery territory in the South, whether our own or not, is valued above all price. So thinks the South.

The Ohlo Statesman

strongly.

tion on the Oregon question-first uttering boasts of the loudest kind, and then sneaking off to cover when the enemy's bay was We copy the following articles from Democratic faintly heard in the distance. There is a papers upon the Veto and the Tariff. It is not remarkable similarity in the President's right that both sides should beheard. We think conduct on these two subjects. As he t a fault with political papers that they do not mouthed and raved about our "clear and Rener exhibit fairly the views of their opponents, unquestionable" right to the whole of Ore-It will be borne in mind that the articles helow are taken from strong anti-abdition papers. They heroes,—for we can only call it mouthing are all Democratic papers, except the Philadelphia and raving, when the bathos of the treaty is known to us, however much it pleased us at the time of its utterance, because we believed it to be the warm language of earier & Pilot, a leading Democratic paper.

Vero, or Tier II and Democratic paper.

Vero or Tier II and Democratic paper. VETO OF THE HARBOR BILL -A few himself, through the report of the Secretary days since we joyfully announced the pass- of War, a high officer of his cabinet. It is ge of the Harbor and River Bill through true that the defence has been set up for the Senate by the triumphant vote of 34 to him, that the Secretary, though reported 16—it having previously passed the other through the President, really reports to Ho se by a decisive majority. Then, we Congress. Granted—but this does not in lought everything sale-that the voice the slightest degree after the case. It has of the nation, so emphatically expressed always been considered—at least it was in through the representatives of the people, those days when it was thought that some would be respected by the executive. From degree of profound statesmanship was necthe tenor of his annual message, we had essary in governing a great nation—that a other countenance and aid, and finally harmonize, and, with irresistible force, hasten
the final triumph of the try. No great visit left was appointed to aid in had our misgirings, and feared lest evil carrying out. Whoever heard of a high councils should prevail, and the paramount eabinet officer recommending to Congress. and vital interests involved in the commerce through the President, a course of action of the West, be sacrifieed to Southern ab- directly contrary to that of the President straction. These fears have been realized himself, and actually accompanied with the

> sanction. Perhaps we are wrong in this; on the subject of improving harbors and but if we are to judge of others south of rivers favorable, only with the design of Mason & Dixon's line, by the action of gaining votes for the new tariff bill, the ad-Mr. Calhoun, we cannot well arrive at any ministration not having faith enough to believe that one righteons measure could But the deed is done. The greatest in- stand without practicing a little falschood terest in the country—the western com- on another. We most earnestly hope, that merce-has been sacrificed, for the time, to the day is coming, when every true demo-

we had supposed, from the principles pardon of God and man for having aided in

Veto of the Harbor Bill. eertain quarters with bitterness. Does one say, that the rights of the owners of slaves are entitled to consideration? "Rights!"

Lives state that be free; second, that all females born of slaves, after 1850, shall be born free, but bound to serve till they are of ten tunes upon our great inland they come to those upon our great inland. seas, which are of ten times more importance, the constitution stands in the way- heavy drainage upon the Treasury, consequent upon a state of war .- Buff. Courier. gradualst intimates that society has a right to protection, and that gradual emancipation to protection, and that gradual emancipation wears, either tenance state of war.—Buff. Courter.

We suppose there is no remedy now. The people of the West will have to bear their tion, or subject to service for a term of blow which has been indicated upon their immediatist tell him, oracularly, "If the ry a free black female, or a slave, but that interests—the prostration of their hopes, been no bottom to the Treasury. Has slave has a right to his freedom, he has it a female slave shall not marry a free man. and the disappointment of their just expect President Polk taken the responsibility to tations. The State of New York is deeply affected by this veto, and we are pained tioned, after both branches of Congress that some of her representatives should have given it their sanction by an overhave been so recreant as to have voted against the bill. The Democratic party throughout the Leke government of the country, a better throughout the Lake country will have to judge of what is capedient than any one bear it. And as the West was not pleased man in the nation, be he President or peasure of the president of peasure of the president of the president of the peasure o with the settlement of the Oregon question, ant? It was for Congress to say whether we have fears of the consequences. It is the Harbor appropriations were too much true, the nation is involved in a foreign war of a drainage on the Treasury, and they a war growing ou: of aggressions upon her have said it was not. Why should the sail and her people-war involving heavy President interpose his will, and thus andrains upon her Treasury. But the Harmul the legitimate expression of a nation's bor and River bill was calculated to pro- wishes? The veto power was given to vide means to replenish the national finan- him for no such purpose. Had he constiees, by the increased facilities which the tional objections to the bill, it would have appropriations would give to commerce, heen his daty to have veloed it; but he which, after all, is the life-blood of a nation.

The time is coming when the West and the measure, and this, after a fall Senate North will have to take the management of and full house had sanctioned it on behalf of

gether uncalled for from him. If he could take the advice of the Senate ever, the experiment will not soon be tried. strong in numbers, and it only requires that on the Oregon question, why not on this, concert of action which prevails at the when it was tendered to him in so forcible South, to accomplish all they wish. We a manner? But why belog this subject depretate sectional feelings—sectional leg- with interrogations! It is well understood islation—but the North and West have borne much from Southern dictation. To power behind the throne greater than the this, then, will they be driven in self-de- throne itself,"-a gang of Southern Jupiters, fence, at no distant day. And when the thundering from behind a cloud. The adstand is once deliberately taken, the scepern! and the South are selfish, selfish, selsouthern hon will have been shorn of fish! They have so far managed the Preshis strength, and the other sections of the ident, and through him the affairs of the na-Union resume the enjoyment of some of tion. Had our advice been listened tothe blessings and benchts of the confeder- "LETTHE TARIFY STAND" until the Oregon, ation. The South is unwise in pushing Harbor and other like measures, in which matters too far. From what has been the West were particularly interested, were disposed of-a very different state of things borne in the future. But let them remem- would have resulted. But we have Wesber that the star of empire is settling in the term as well as Northern dough-faces in free West, where dietation and domineering Congress, and who are content to fiddle second, in managing our national affairs. When the Veto Message appears we

> shall have something more to say. The Duty of the North.

The brief article in vesterday's North American gave expression, vigorous it may be, but not exaggerated, to the sentiments of the North in the present crisis. Pennsyllistment here of a company of mounted men vania always was, within constitutional limits, opposed to slavery. The movement, commenced by Benezet, was led on forts in the North gave to the subject a threatening aspect, the domocratic legislature of Pennsylvania annually passed resoabolition in the District of Columbia, When the issue menaced the peace of the South, conservative Pennsylvania-the iron barrier between the North and Southplaced her foot apon it. But her principles

Never were the true and real interests of the people of the South-we mean the owners-so wronged, as by the late pro-This paper speaks on the veto message elamatino of war against the laborers of the North. The party at the South which ar-The message in which the President rogates to itself the name and principles of supports his views, is a shallow perform. Democracy, has had the incense of flattery ance, vulgar in its language, ridiculous and subservience so sprinkled upon it by for its fidse logic, and piltry as the treat- the fawning sycophants of the North, who

have undergone no change; and they are

insane who seek to throw her back upon

Assumes the God. And seems to shake the sphere! She has been intoxicated by a series of riumphs, resulting from the skill of her the friend of the South. Nor shall the professional politicians, leaders who make the duties of patriotism a game of brag, and ubject the rights and interests of the peole to the hazard of a die. They have wagered against the masses of the North, as hey wagered upon Eclipse and Henry, in She has invited the contest; made it, and the very spirit of the race-course. They do not understand the North, or they would avowed it, as an issue between her slaves and our freeness not have hazarded the game; but, whether for good, are will it has for the process. for good or evil, it has, for the present, been won. They have, trampling upon the Constitution which is their only dyke the Constitution which is their only dyke power that avows its determination to depower that avons its determination to depower the depower that avons its determination to d

tives and two Senators, without constituhave secured a Southern President by a will yet bitterly repent. Northern lic. They have secured a war l'exas, and holds "a glass that shows us nany more" States without freemen, and up; it is true also that she must, when deterred from imitating them. capital at the North sinks, be overturned, What, but the most infamous motive, and sucked in by the agitation of the finan- governed those Northern men at Baltimore,

clipse upon mid-day. wrong to suppose that all this can be known lowed the indignity heaped upon them, and felt by Pennsylvania without a change of and, like the sunken and debased in morsentiment and action. We have been your als, "gloried in their shame! Northern interests this statesmen have promise, except at the cannon's month.

acquisition of Texas; and her Senators en- dolph style them "dough-faces." than had the government from whose the potter, moulded them to their purposes. language, habits, and feelings,-there is no gushing of an independent spirit-assumed contract left between the North and the a manly position, and blusteringly avowed lutions against slavery, and in favor of its truth may as well be uttered first as last, of their constituents. But the miserable it will not be endured.

> people of that section, in this unprincipled grace of well-disciplined beasts of borden ! of Northern hearts, which, while they ab- plantations. of the South, as to form a living wall be- prominent illustrations of the spirit to tween the spirit of the age and them,-it which we referred in our opening parahas turned them against the ruthless invad- graph. It prevades our national legislaers of their fire-sides. It has couled the tion. The North, hy its representatives, In 1836, the young men of Philadelphia wood and drawer of water to that accursed selves, to the death, to maintain inviolate long shall it continue? Let the people the constitutional rights of the South, answer .- Rochester Democrat.

They would not now invade them, nor sanction their invasiun; but where is the glow of that spirit? The South is the foe of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania is no longer war be a passive one. Whenever and wherever we can requite upon her the injuries that she has done to us, we will, as a policy of justiliable self-defence, make obtained Texas, with her two representaents, even if eked out by slaves. They have secured a Southern President by a

with Mexico, as the appendage to that of The Northern Slaves of Southern Task-Masters. We find no pleasure in holding up to otes without a will. They have secured public contempt the pusultanimity of any n expenditure of nearly half a million a portion of our law makers. Their infamy, lay to turn Mexican mongrels into Ameri- to a greater extent than could be wished, an voters; but have defeated the Harbor attaches to our national character. A naoll, which appropriates a moderate sum tion is deemed servile, when baseness and or the interests of Northern and Western servility are the prevailing characteristics griculture and commerce. They have of the mass of its functionaries. If these assed the Sub-Treasury bill, to break rulers are men of a mean, grovelling, own Northern credit, and perhaps renew slavish spirit, and where these disgusting he seenes of '36, when the South, by a traits of character are the surest passsgraceful bankruptcy, robbed the North ports to place and power, the inference that f the monies generously credited to her, the ruled must partake of the same spirit, nd swaggered, bowie-knife in hand, in the is irresistible. If, therefore, justice and ndependence of triumphant and affluent the public weal did not demand that these fraud. But the crowning triumph of the men should be branded, we should seek to South is the British bill. Her boasted hide, rather than to expose, their deformipreserence of Great Britain over the North, ties. But justice and the public weal do s vauntingly avowed by her favorite Mc- demand a public exposition of the grovel-Duffie, has been gratified. It is true that ling impulses which actuate too many of the domestic market which protects her the men in power. Such an exposition is staples from depreciation has been broken necessary, that those who follow may be

cial waves; but no matter, so the wail of who declared for the annexation of Texas the North brings music to her malignant at any hazard? They knew the leading spirit. Now, all this is a pleasant game motive which impelled the leading agitamough to the South, while it is safe. But tors of that black scheme. It had been has she counted the cost. The North is openly avowed. They were hold in their cold as her granite, but as firm; and when treason against humanity. They hesitated once heated by intolerable wrongs, uses not to declare that they wished Texas anpon the wrong doer no harlequin's lath. . nexed, not to extend the area of freedom, Heretofore the South has slept upon the but of slavery.—to render that accursed insturdy arm of the North. She has lived, stitution a perpetual blot and stigma upon tot toerely upon Northern forbearance, but our national escatcheon. The honest heart Northern protection. The truth may call of the free North revolted at the scheme. he color to the Southern's check; were The bare idea was repulsive; and it was that protection removed his cheek would reputliated with a unanimity which gave be of another hue. Pennsylvania has been hope of the future. The representatives of between the North and South, as the Andes the North, when they went out from their between the Pacific and Atlantic. Witness coostituents, were generally sound upon the constant and fierce efforts of Philadel- this important question. They had no depliia to suppress, by the strong hand, in sire to do wrong, to perpetuate wrong. violation of law and constitution, the upris- But the Southern representatives fastened ing of popular sentiment against slavery, upon them, with a full consciousness of Witness the burnings and the killings, the their power, and with a full knowledge acmemory of which yet hangs darkly over quired by experience, of the dough-like our city. And this was done, not because pliability of the mea whom they wished to our people loved slavery, but loved their mould to their purposes. When mild perbrethren of the South-gentle brethren, suasions failed, threats and intimidations do they approve themselves! The South succeeded. When it was found impossible claims that the constitution protects to cone an abandonment of the candulate of hnt constitutions were, and are, the North, the lash was applied. "Arquiviolated to protect them. And what is the esce in our views, or suffer defeat," was requited of the South? It comes in the the menacing language used by the men shape of the British bill-and falls upon a who have ruled so long with a rod of iron; people, prosperous and happy, like an and the pour despicable creatures who went up from the hill and valleys of The people of the North are not the New England and New York, "acquiescdullards, the clod-like, and abject things ed!" The South triumphed. Van Buren which these brainless braggarts of the was discarded. The wishes of two-thirds South deem them. Pennsylvania has been of the Democratic party were contemned the steadiest friend of the South; Pennsyl- and Polk-the creature of those who subvania is most merciles and her victim. Her stituted his name for that of the "favorite two hundred thousand have stood between son"-was nominated! His nomination the agitators of the North and the slavehold- was cheered by these snivelling doughers. Gratefully has her devotion been ac-, faces, who had been used as the cats-paws knowledged! Let the South do us not the and tools of the slave-power! They swal-

friends: look to yourselves hereafter. Penn- Oregon—"the whole of Oregon"—was sylvania has from this time no sympathy to the pill thrown in to quiet the few political spare for those who have requited friendship stomachs nausrated by this bitter Southern and affection with unprovoked and ernshing dose. "If," said the South, "you are dis-wrong and wretchedness. With indeviating turbed by the prospective augmentation of fidelity and honorable effort, the Whig party slave territory, here is an offset. Take the of the South has withstood this war upon whole of Oregon, up to 54 40,-no comlegislated with enlarged views, and for the The poor dotards swallowed the pill. general good, while our opponents have "Oregon to 54 40," was placed upon the recklessly sundered every link of amity same canvass with "Texas to the Rio which should bind the nation together. Grande;" and the dough-faces-the butt But for the firm stand which Southern and ridicule of the South-were satisfied Whigs have taken on the broad platform Texas to the Rio Grande came in. Northof the constitution, the forbearance of the ern money and Northern lives were pledg-North would long since have been ex- ed to maintain, against the world, these slave-fastnesses; when, lo! Oregon, which We would not leave our position in was to offset slave-accursed Texas, is disdoubt. Peunsylvania will not, however membered, by the champions, par excelprovoked, commit or sanction a violation lence, of the annexation scheme; and, inof the Constitution: All that the South stead of the whole of Oregon, up to 51 46, has—even to the titles forged in Pandamo- a part of Oregon, up to 49, is proffered to nium, and written in blood, by which she these dupes of the South-these slaves of holds the image of God in bondage-shall their party! And they accepted it! be protected; but beyond that barrier, we Searce a dog among them is found to wag take up the gauntlet flung in our faces, and his tongue! On the contrary, they lick the know no word but war. Nay, we go far- hand that smites them, and feel neither anger ther. The Constitution has been boldly nor shame in the contemplation of their deviolated once, indisputably violated, by the grading position! Aptly did John Ranslave and ruin Pennsylvania, one of the poor curs deserve to be spurned, kicked, thirteen, with no more constitutional right and spit upon, by the men who have, like

tyranny-less desolating than that now in- The same sickening spirit will be exemflieled-we hurst in '76. If that experi- plified in the history of the Tariff law now ment be again tried, in relation to Mexico; hefore Congress. The South demands if the North is to be, as is intimated, sub- this sacrifice of Northern interests; and jugated to a slaveholding minority, for all the puling demagogues who represent time, and that, too, by the unconstitutional the North will aid in its consummation. admission of a foreign people, alien to our One or two-impelled by a temporary out-South. It cannot be permitted. The their determination to stand by the interests eravens had not the stamina to maintain We repeat that the politicians of the South their position; and they hent their necks have done a deep and serious wrong to the to the voke with all the gentleness and war upon the labor and prosperity of the The interests of the free States were sacri-A triumph, secured by a minority, fixed by the masters of the South-who with Texan votes, and which overturns the find it an easier task to rule the political social and settled condition of millions, is a slaves of the North, than the poor, dejectdaring experiment. It has turned millions ed, lashed chattels-personal upon their own

horred slavery, still so loved their brethren We have cited but a few of the most friends and heated the enemies of the South. is made the slave of slaves-the hewer of assembled by thousands, and pledged them- Moloch, whose breath is death. How NUMBER 5.

Extract. "There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, fur there is nothing on earth so precions as the mind, soul, and character of the child. No office should be egarded with greater respect. The first ninds in the community should be encour aged to assume it. Parents should do all out impoverish themselves, to induce such to become the gnardians and gnides of their children. To this good all their show and nxnry should be sacrificed. Here they should be lavish, whilst they straiten themselves in every thing else. They should wear the cheapest clothes, live on the plainest food, if they can in no other way secure to their families the best instruction. They hould have no anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with pure and high principles, and fit them to ear a manly, useful, and honorable part in the world. No language can express the ernelty or folly of that economy which, to eave a fortune to a child, starves his intelect, impoverishes his heart. There should be no economy in education. Money should never be weighed against the soul of a child. It should be poured out like water for the A man of distinguished ability and virtue, whose mind should be concentrated in the work of training as many children as he

child's intellectual and moral life. can thoroughly understand and guide, would shed a light on the path of parents for which they often sigh, and would give an inpulse to the young little comprehended under our present modes of teaching. No profession should receive so liberal remuneration. We need not say how far the ommunity fall short of this estimate of the Teacher's office. Very many send their children to school, and seldom, or never see the instructor, who is operating daily and deeply on their minds and characters. One great cause of the low estimation

in which the Teacher is now held may be found in narrow views of education. The multitude think that to educate a child is to crowd into its mind a given amount of konwledge-to teach the mechanism of reading and writing-to load the memory with words-to prepare a boy for the roume of a trade. No wonder, then, that hey think almost everybody lit to teach. The true end of education is to unfold and direct aright our whole nature. Its office s to eall forth power of every kind; power of thought, affection, will, and outward action; power to observe, to reason, to judge. to contrive; power to adopt good ends firmly, and to pursue them efficiently; power to govern ourselves, and to influence others; power to gain and to spread happiness. Reading is but an instrument; cduration is to reach its best use. The intelleet was created not to receive passively a few words, dates, facts, but to he active for the aequisition of truth. Accordingly, eduration should labor to inspire a profound love of truth, and to teach the processes of investigation. A sound logic, by which we mean the science or art, which instructs us in the laws of reasoning and evidence, in the true methods of inquiry, and in the sources of false judgments, is an essential part done to teach the right use of the intellect or poor! As a general rule, the young are to be made, as far as possible, their own teachers, the discoverers of trath, the interpreters of nature, the framers of science. They are to be helped to help themselves, They should be taught to observe and study the world in which they live, to trace the onnections of events, to rise from particular acts to general principles, and then to apply hese in explaining new phenomena. Such s a rapid outline of the intellectual education, which, as far as possible, should be given to all human beings; and with this, moral education should go hand in hand. In proportion as the child gains knowledge he should be taught how to use it well, how to turn it to the good of mankind. He should study the world as God's world, and as the sphere in which he is to form interesting connections with his fellow-ereatures A spirit of humanity should be breathed into him from all his studies. In teaching geography, the physical and moral condition, the wants, advantages, and striking peculiarities of different nations, and the relations of climates, seas, rivers, mountains, to their characters and pursuits, should be pointed out, so as to awaken an interest in man, wherever he dwells. History should be constantly used to exercise the moral judgment of the young, to eali forth sympahy with the fortunes of the human race, and to expose to indignation and abhorrence, that selfish ambition, that passion for dominion, which has so long deluged the earth with blood and woe. And not only should the excitement of just moral feeling be proposed in every study, but the seience of morals should form an important part of every child's instruction. One branch of etbics should be particularly iosisted on by he government. Every school established by law should he especially bound to teach the duties of the citizen to the State, to unfald the principles of free institutions, and to train the young to an enlightened patriotism. From these brief and imperfect views of the nature and ends of a wise education, we learn the dignity of the profession to which it is intrusted, and the importance of securing to it the best minds of the community."-W. E. Channing. Self-Cultivation .- Costly apparatus

and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars .- In all circumstances, as man is, under God, the master of his own fortune, so he is the master of his own mind. The Creator has so constitued the human intellect, that it ean grow only by its own action, and hy its own action it most certainly and necessarily grows. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and teachers are mere helps; the work is his. man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in ease of emergency, all his mental powers into vigorous exercise, to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, who can do this; such an one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts .- Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and eapacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had the pre-eminence, not because nature had given him the most strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because SELF-discipline taught him how to bend it.

branded as a wrong in that community.

cause of man, and live to some purpose. Cast

The Right Spirit.

The Church.

We think the hope of government, no less than

out it; but neither this power nor prosperity can

knowledged crime. Would it not be right, for the

sake of the Church itself, to expose this criminality.

who claim to lie of the true faith, to let it go unno-

A Good Sweat.

the manner he intimates, nor shall we.

us not to make them.

uses that word.

and bravely the livery of a true manhood.

AMERICAN. "GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19. Open Ring and Fair Play. This is a good motto, though it springs from fisty-cuff display. We like its spirit, and desire to

act upon it. We have never hesitated about publishing the strongest pro-slavery documents, and we have repeatedly said, as we say now, that our columns are open to those who differ with us, in part or wholly, on the great question of emancipation. We know, a variety of opinion exists among our friends, as to the best course which should be puraucd, and what wiser plan can be devised to shed light, than a tair and open discussion! We court auch discussion, and promise on our part to give the fullest and cultnest deliberation to the suggestions and plans of those who differ from us.

It is well known that one class of anti-slavery men in our State go for emancipation with colonizstion. They should be heard. We want them to be heard. And there are others, again, who hold to different views-who believe, for instance, that a day certain should be fixed for the commencement of emancipation, &c. Let them express their views. Let these views be presented in the strongest possible light. We have liberty of speech under the law, and we desire to see it exercised in spirit, as well as letter, in society. There are those who charge us with closing our eyes against all schemes but our own, and as willing to make trouble in the community because we cannot have our own way. They do us wrong. Our pursuit is truth, and we would woo and win her in that spirit which makes man truly free-free to heartree to consider-free to act-according to con-

We have said little, and we shall continue to say little, about any scheme of emancipation, our own, or others. What we want in our State is the WILL to demand the THING ITSELF. To this one point, we have directed all our efforts.-To this one point, we shall continue mainly to direct them. The first question, indeed, anti-slavery men talents, and your powers, in the good and great should ask each other, is, not wherein they disagree, aut whereix they agree. Consider our case. We all know that slavery is ruining the State. case. We all know that slavery is ruining the State, and we are just as certain, as we live, unless we rid ourselves of it, that we, or our children, must be destroyed by it. And we see all around us an unwillingness to learn the truth-to see it-and a disposition manifested, at the same time, to prevent any action whatever that looks to the abolition of the evil. Now, what under these circumstances is our duty! To wrangle with each other, against the friends of liberty in Lewis county, set write to us a letter of his dictation. This was all to quarrel about plans of emancipation -- and thus forth in our paper of that date. Mr. Fee, it will done; and such a letter! It is a curiosity everyto descat the accomplishment of the common end | be seen, declines giving it. The reasons assigned way; and we shall send it to the first museum we we all have in view ! We have other work on for this refusal are satisfactory every way; and we have established in Kentneky! But the best of hand. It is our duty, as we view the matter, to bury our differences—to forget our pet schemes— could act in similar matters with the same meek, good-natured scamp, telling us it was all a bit of and merge all our mind and heart and soul in one effort—the effort to rouse the people of the State to the of our correspondent from Lewis. necessity of heaving off the death-incuhus of slavery. quarrels, and hear of no difficulties about the various schemes of emancipation. Our unity of spirit will carry the thing itself.

Looking to this end, let us have "open ring and fair play" on the question of slavery. Let it be fairly and thoroughly discussed. Let us, making no war against slaveholders or individuals, bring the institution, and every thing connected with it, lift his voice in prayer, beseeching the Father of er who lived there. All the necessary arrange-

Our Young Men. We referred last week to the waste of time and dissipation, which mark the course of life of too

word to them now, as to their duties. Youth is the season of generous emotion. ean hardly meet any young man of ordinary inrellect, or benevolence, who does not cherish the ther, forgive them; they know not what they do. kindlier and nobler sentiments of the soul. He barns them in his books of childhood. He learns them at his fireside. He learns them in society. Shall these sentiments die out when the stirring prizes of life rouse up his dormant faculties? When he begins to rely upon his own energies, and takes his position as a man, among men, shall he grow callous to the nobler feelings of youth, and live and act without giving a spring to all his nobler faculties and powers? The thought, that this is to be the result, is a horrible one. For, in what position does it place the young men of our State ! In that of repelling benevolence-of harring out every virtue which gives a stamp to man-

hood-of crushing the immortal spirit by the

basest and blindest selfishness.

It is something to guard the body against cold, and supply it with all necessary wants. It is something to carn a competence, and win position. But that young man who stops here-who, amid the strifes, battlings, blights, and storms of life, is content with this "respectable" position knows not his own powers, and does not begin to understand the purpose of life. He is placed here amid the jarrings of society, to do-not to look on -to buffet the current-not to float upon it-to conquer, and not to yield. What is he worth, if amid a base and narrow prejudice-of what value to himself or to society can be be, if, amid wrong, injustice, or oppression, he stands still, his arms folded, and idle, and his voice, given him to utter, and command, silent as the grave? Talk about death-talk about slavery-this cowardly submission is worse than both, and leaven the young man who so acta, hopelessly entombed in all the misery of a mean and negative existence. Why, the wrongs, injustice, and oppressions of society are there, as so many incitements, to task his energy, and tax his intellect, in a manful strife to overcome

them, and he is false to himself, his State, and his

God, who fails so to toil !

The idea prevails among the young men of our State, that it is enough for them if they can acquire fortune, or obtain office, and many of the most moral among them rest content, if this goal be reached. Let them reflect. What is their intellectual power? It is a mighty gift bestowed upon them by the Almighty for the largest culture, and they degrade themselves, as they neglect or narrow it. Reason has been called God's image. It is so. He, then, who dwarfs his reason-who puts it in bondage to prejudice or passion-who benights it-makes that slavish which God intended to be free, and basely selfish that which He desires shall be nobly good. Where is the young man in Kentucky who does not look with pain and pity upon his fellow whose mind, though encased in a body of mature years, is yet in childhood; and whose hand, even, is unable to express his simplest wants, or indite, perhapa, his own name! But if he himself he dissipated, and waste his life in a monotonous round of idleness or of pleasure, is he not more deserving of pity, and must not his condition excite more pain in the breast of the wise and benevolent? He is the worse off of the two, by far. Young men who neglect their opportunities make themselves abject and servile. They may start back, with horror, at the lash applied, in insult, to the back of one of their companions. Better leave a sear there, than make one on the soul. They may rise up in bold resentment against any personal wrong. Better suffer it than break and brutalize their spirit. Of all murders, that is the darkeat which whispers into the ear of man, as he treads, or passes away from earth, "by my own hand have I destroyed myself."

And if we go from a consideration of individu- arter a-while, I brings up the subject. Says he, And if we go from a consideration of individuals to the Stale, we must know that its character greatly depends upon her youth. Laws, in a Republic, are not all in all. We know that every me sweat, but they all said I was nearer the right, public, are not all in all. We know that every me sweat, but they all said I was mearer the right, statute is a dead letter, when society wills it to be had been as a dead letter, when society wills it to be had been as a letter when society wills it to be had been as a letter when society will all the said I was measured. so. The spirit of that society, then, imparts force had done my duty.

to the law, and gives character to the State. Now Well done, friend! Thy speech may be rude if, under these circumstances, our young men may and uncultivated, but thy heart is in the right rupture, with impunity, the most sacred ties on place. The man who can speak for himself, and earth-if they may be dissipated, and dull that do what is just, is a freeman. None other con throb of the heart, that is wont to beat so joyonsly be so, whether rich or poor. The sweat of the at the very name of home-if their wills are nerv- brow, our friend may rest assured, is never sweeter ed, and their energies roused, only when pleasure than when poured forth in a good cause. is to be gained, or a debasing selfishness gratified

Don't be Discouraged.

-the character of the State itself must sink, and everything like elevation of thought, or pnr-We give way when difficulties thicken around pose, in its action, be abandoned. It is vain us too soon. This will never answer. We shall for us to look for other results. They follow as never conquer ourselves, or overcome the ills of nuturally as cause and effect. When the law society, if we act in this way.

fails to curb the violence of our youth, violence We have a letter before us which embodies will control the whole community, and when impu- this idea; that the lest way to destroy slavery is, rity marks their conduct, impurity will cease to be to let it work out its own curse. Our friend thinks it will do that. Suppose it would,-shall Looking, then, to the well-being of our youth, he or we be excused if we do not exert ourselves and of the State, we cannot do otherwise than ap- to remove it ? We rather think he would not peal to the young men of Kentucky, to be true to reason in this way if he had any business or pothemselves and to it. Never, in old Greece or litical ends to accomplish, or any children to Rome, had the educated and favored such oppor- educate. Apply the argument to this last case. tunities for doing good, and leaving their impress A parent has a bad boy-he is full of passion, upon the age in which they lived. Never did excitement, love of adventure and mischief-he brave young patriots of modern times ever possess sees him going rapidly the wrong way. Does he a more glorious field of labor. Will they cultivate, say, "Oh, my boy has a good deal of evil, -he is it? They have bravery—they are generous— in great danger; I'll let him work out for himthey are nobly impulsive. They have, too, a self." We rather think he would pursue a very quick intellect and ready invention, and a bearing different course, and try his best to check his full of manliness. Can they, with all these ad- evil passions, and direct him in the right path.

vantages, refuse to be leaders in the cause of virtue ! And so should we act with regard to the com-Dare they, with the power they possess, look nn si- munity in which we live. No difficulties lently upon the wrongs of State, without an effort should dishearten us. No labor annoy us. The to remove them; or witness the deeper wrongs of more we do to overcome what is evil, the better society, and not toil earnestly and incessantly to shall we fulfil the obligations we owe to society. correct them? Young men of Kentucky! shake and to our Maker. Let not our friend, then, off your lethargy-stand up, as the defenders of adopt, or act upon, the sentiment he has uttered. freedom, and be known at home, and abroad, as It is a false one in every respect; and will find the sustainers of the right, let who may scotl' or we are sure, no permanent lodgment in his genhiss you in the path of duty. Put forth your erous bosom.

> Folled, but not Defeated. We have a waggish friend not far from

pranks upon the credulous.

Last week, he made a subscriber of ours, not remarkable for his physical bravery, unsay all that Friend FEE, in a letter which will be found on he had said in reference to slavery. He played the third page, and which we commend to the the threatener most valiantly, and, according to reader's attention, manifests a true christian spirit. report, acted his part well. One of the conditions In our number of July 22d, we asked for the he declared indispensable was, that our subscriber name of "the man" who had made the charge should discontinue the Truo American, and only wish that we, in common with all others, the joke is, that we received a letter from the but courageous feeling which sways the conduct fun; and the day after, we got another from our joked triend, explaining the circumstances, and

The cause we are engaged in demands of its saying, "he hoped we would not blame him." For, give us the will-let the people say, there advocates not only a large liberality of feeling, and Certainly not. We are glad to find Kentuckinust be an end to slavery, and we shall have no uniform kindliness of manner, but the suppression ians getting good-natured, and as they seem merry, of all personal animosity and vindictiveness. We we will tell them a story told by the author of Couhold this to be essential. And if we examine ourselves, or look closely into the history of others, good nature of the neighborhood.

we shall find the highest courage invariably con- Brooks, who lived in Dobson county, North Carneeted with the warmest benevolence. The martyr who stands at the stake, and begins to feel the concluded to dispatch one Angus McAlpin to seorching of the kindling fagots around him, can Charleston, South Carolina, to buy it from the ownto the full gaze of every human being that will look upon it, so that ALL may know its horrid deformity, and unite with us in rooting it out for ever from our noble State.

If his voice in prayer, beseeching the Laurance of the darkest social with this to a cruel death. Shall his conduct be compared to the boldest warrior-strife on the battle field! The good man struggling against passion, prejudice and hate, and the moment he neared the latter of the darkest social with the conduct of the darkest social. and all the bitter animosity of the darkest social oppression, utters no word of complaint and feels

no spirit of revenge against those who seek to The agent, in whose face was anything but sunmany of the youth of Kentucky. Let us say a make his life a living torture. Shall bis noble word to them now, as to their duties.

The agent, in whose face was anything but sunshine, replied somewhat gruffly that the bravest a body get down from his horse before he put on a level with the bravest We physical diaplay? Give, oh! give us the power him with questions of husiness on all occasions of personal wrong, to say, "Fa-

Did you get it!' Shaw, now, Brooks, don't press upon a body in this uncivil way. It is a long story, and I must A friend writes us that he is exceedingly sen- have thoe

Brooks still urged, and Mac still parried the quessitive as to attacks upon the church, and advises tion till they got into the honse. Now, surely,' thought Brooks, ' he will tell me.'

Let him dismiss his fears. We shall make no But Mac was not quite ready. attack upon the church, in the sense in which he Brooks,' says he, 'have you anything to drink ?' 'I'n be sure I have,' said the other, and immediately had some of his beat forthcoming. Having moistened his clay. Mac took a seat and his employer anthe hope of the individual, here and hereafter, rests upon a religious spirit. A state may possess turned suddenly around to Brooks, looked him straight in the eyes, and slapped hiro on the thigh power, and the individual enjoy prosperity, with-

Brooks, says he, was you ever in Charleston? ' Why, you know I never was,' replied the other Well, then, Brooks,' says the agent, 'you ought Holding this view, we deem it important that to go there. The greatest place upon the face of the church should be imbued with this religious the earth! They've got houses there on both sides the church should be imbued with this religious of the road for live miles at a stretch, and d napirit, and we regard it the first duty of the Christian the horse track the whole way through! Brooks tian to expose the least departure from it. We I think I met five thousand people in a minute suppose our friend would hardly call such expos- not a chap would look at me. ure, an attack. If not, we have not offended in six horses hitched to it, and a big driver with a long whip going it like a whith-wind. I followed it who a not well see how there can be a difference of opinion on this subject. If the power of stopt 1 looked, and what do you think there

the church be had, the mere fact that it is exerted | was ! nothing in it hut one little woman sitting up by a church should not shield it from censure.

in one corner.

'Well, Brooks, I turned back up the road, and as Indeed, we think wrongs in the church ought to I was riding along I sees a fancy looking chap with be more quickly exposed and severely rebuked, long curly hair hanging down his back, and his than wrongs practised by any other human tribn- bo I called him into the middle of the road and asked nal. And for this plain reason. The church professes to be the exponent of the truth; men who Brooks, calls for a civil answer all over the world. fill its high places are set apart to guide society I saya, saya I, 'Stranger, can you tell me when and give it light; if, instead of doing this, they | Col. Lamar lives P and what do you think was the

direct us in a wrong path and involve us in dark-Well, Brooks, I knocks along up and down, and ness, they not only retard the progress of a reli- about, until at last I finds out where Col. L gioua spirit, but they scatter alroad, necessarily, lived. I gets down and bangs away at the door .-scepticism in belief and licentiousness in conduct. Presently the door was opened by as pretty, fine Let us illustrate: Surpose a large portion of the Church should justify stealing, or any other ac- day, Brooks!

Says 1, 'Mrs. Lamar, I presume, Madam,' says I. · I am Mrs. Lamar, Si ' Well, Madam,' says I, 'I have come all the way and wrong, in any one, to refrain from doing it? from North Carolina to see Colonel Lamar-to see Again: The great doctrine of the New Testament, about buying a tract of land from him that's up in

so far as regards the action of man to his lellow our parts.'

Then, she says, 'Col. Lamar has rode out 'Then, she says, 'Col. Lamar has rode out 'Col. Lamar has rode out 'Then, she says, 'Col. Lamar has rode out 'Col. Lamar has rode ou man, is, love ye one another. Now, suppose we find a large portion of some particular church not merely justifying slavery, but defending it as a di-will soon return, and she had a single upon that vine institution-saying that it is of God, and, there- pretty face of her's that reminded a body of a spring fore, not sinful—are we to remain silent—and, sim-

ply because this great wrong is perpetrated by those thing on the door, and walked in. Well, when I got in I sees the floor all covered ticed and uncondemned? Should our friend, under these circumstances, as a man, or christian minister have conditive as to full full with or chief. I was trying to edge along around it, but ister, be so sensitive as to find fault with or object presently I sees a big nigger come stepping right presently I sees a big nigger come stepping right to such exposure, or condemnation! We do not over it. Thinks I, if that nigger can go it, I can go so read our duty, and we hope he will not so read it, too! So right over it I goes, and takes my sea Thinks I, if that nigger can go it, I can go right hefore a jecture which at first I thought was a

We have no disguises on this subject. We little man looking in at a window, Well, Brooks, there I sot waiting and waiting for have faith in truth, and because we have that faith Col. Lamar, and at last—he did'nt come, but they we shall not hesitate to defend it, or to expose those began to bring in dinner. Thinks I to mysell, who trample it under foot. We care not who the assailant may be. He may wear the garb of heaven, and be hacked by tho power of the Church; if Brooks, she didn't ax me to eat—she axed me it he wars against humanity, and seeka to perpetrate I'd he so good as to carve that turkey for her, and or extend, or continue the blackest wrong—that of she did it with one of them lovely smiles that makes

robbing man of his liberty, and thereby crushing, in letter and spirit, the divine command, Love ye one Certainly, Madam,' says I, and I walks up to 'Certainly, Madam,' says I, and I walks up to another—we shall do all we can, in our humble the table—there was on one side of the turkey a way, to unmask his hypoerisy and destroy his augreat big knife as big as a Bowie knife, and a fork

with a trigger to it on the other side. ll, I falls to work, and in the first effort I slashed the gravy about two yards over the whitest A worthy co-laborer informs us that he took | Well! I felt the hot steam begin to gather about our advice in speaking out his sentiments at a my checks and eyes. But, I'm not a man to back neighborhood meeting, and that he made quite nu argument in their defence. He says:

"It telled my old woman that I was going to hold in no longer; and that I would give hold in no longer; and that I would give a hitch, any how. We meet at the Squire's, and would be specified by the state of the squire's, and the next thing I remembers I, was upon the hath a kicking. Well, by this time I began to

think of navigating. So I goes out and mounts Rosmu, and puts for North Carolina! Now, Brooks, you don't blame me! do you?'

It was determined in the neative: Yeas 11; nays 35.

On motion of Mr. Atchison, the yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present.

Kentucky Elections. It is thought that the Whigs will have a larger majority than usual in the two Houses of the Lee Cass, Dix, Pearce, Sevier, Stugeon, and Woodgislature; but the official returns have not yet been published.

Mexico and the United States. A confidential message to the Senate, and pro-ecedings of the Senate thereon, (the injunction of Jarnigan, Johnson of Marylan, Johnson of Lou secrecy being removed,) are published in the Wash- isiana, Lewis, McDutlie, Manuam, Miller, More ington papers; and, being of great importance, we hasten to lay them before our readers, to the exclusion of other matter.

So the proposition was rejected.
On motion by Mr. PEARCE is annead the sec-

August 4th, Mr. Polk transmitted a message to ond resolution by adding thereto he following prothe Senate, informing that body that he had proposed viso: to open negotiations, and conclude a treaty of peace ey shall be applied to the purclase of any part of with Mexico. He says:

Considering the relative power of the two countries, the glorious events which have already signalized our arms, and the distracted condition of Mexico, I did not conceive that any point of pational hon-or could exist which ought to prevent me from making this overture. Equally arraious to terminate, by a peace honorable for both parties, as I was orilly to avoid the existing war, I have deemed it luty again to extend the olive branch to Mexico. Should the Government of that Republic accept the other in the same friendly spirit by which it was dictated, negotiations will speedily commence for the The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the nego-

tiation is the adjustment of the boundary between the parties, by a line which shall at once he satis-factory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. This is the best mode of securing perpetual peace and good deem proper."

neighborhood between the two Republies. Should It was determined in the negative; Yeas 10, the Mexican Government, in order to accomplish | nays 34. the Mexican Covering of the land of their these objects, be willing to cede any portion of their territory to the land states, we ought to pay them exceed the land of the lan a fair equivalent; a just and honorable peace, and innot conquest, heing our purpose in the prosecution of the war.

Under these circumstances, and considering the object or objects to which the money shall be apexhausted and distracted condition of the Mexican plied." Republic, it might become necessary, in order to restore peace, that I should have it in my power to adnays 26. vance a portion of the consideration money for any cession of territory which may be made. The Mexican Government might not he willing to wait for the payment of the whole until the trenty could be ratified by the Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect be made by Congresa; and the incessity Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calboun, Cameron, for such a delay might deleat the object altogether I would, therefore, suggest whether it might not be wise for Congress to appropriate a sum such as they might consider adequate for this purpose, to be paid, gun. Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turnmight consider adequate for this purpose, to be pain, if necessary, immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. This dishirsement would, of treaty by Mexico. This dishirsement would, of ley, John M. Clayton, Davis, Greene, Hannegaa, Huntington, Jarnagin, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Sample, Simmons, Upham, and Wood-

Accompanying this message is the following let- findee ter, addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the Mioister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic: DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846. 5 Sin: The President of the United States, no less anxions to terminate than he was to avoid the pres- clared by the Washington Union to be hold and ent unhappy war with the Mexican Republic, has fearless, and truly able, moved as a proviso to the to make an effort to accomplish this Mexican Negotiation Bill the following: purpose. He has accordingly instructed the underned, Secretary of State, to propose through your Excellency to the Mexican Government, that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the cooclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties. Should this offer be received and responded to by the Mexican Government in the same frank and friend- appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary serly spirit by which it has been dictated, he will imdiately dispatch an Envoy Extraordinary and Musister Plemostentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute in consequence to vote for his own bill, and all the between the two Republics. If the Mexican Government should prefer to send a Minister to Washington to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every effort shall be made to accomplish the object of his the House adopted the proviso. It is a sign worth

In the present communication it is deemed use-less, and might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might broken the province of the causes of the existing war. of the existing war. This might tend to delay or defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already upon the Mexican Negotiation Bill, says: consigned to history: the future, under Providence, The occasion may, however, be embraced to state

Sanday intervening, it is understood to have been determined, by the conferces of the two Houses of that the President has ever cherished the kindest freed from Mr. Wilmot's Proviso, as an amendment feelings for Mexico, and then one of the first wishes to one of the minument on the Civil Appropriation disagreeing votes, to introduce the appropriation of his heart is, that she may be a powerful and pros-bill, w perous Republic, in perpetual amity with the United ence. bill, which formed a part of the subject

Cummodore Connor will transmit this despatch for your Excellency to the Governor of Vers Cruz, for the support of Government, the design was "Such," (we quote Do. ted to adopt the same channel for communicating

I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Exbefore the expiration of the time allotted for closing in the midst of which the hour of twelve arrived by JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excelbincy the Minister of Foreign Relations, of the Mexican Republic. July the 27th, the Secretary of State enclosed of the Senate, of course put n stop to all unfinished

this letter to Commodore David Connor, com- leusiness this letter to Commodore David Connor, commanding the naval forces of the United States in by the Executive, for an appropriation to buy territothe Gulf of Mexico, directing him to forward it to ry and a pesce from Mexico the city of Mexico. Mr. Buchanan says to the

The President does not believe that any point Bill. His reasons are neither satisfactory nor this treasons are neither satisfactories to functional honor should forbid him from making this tender, especially after the glorious events which have thus far marked the progress of the war. Should the Mexican Government determine this repeatedly been able to pay the solution of the state accept the offer and enter upon negotiations, it may a probably will propose to you to conclude an armstice during their pendency. If such a proposition should be made, you will promptly but kindly reject it, giving at the same time every as- and therefore justice is doubted. surance that the President will do all in his power to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termination with the least possible delay.

to such large claims—there is no surplus in the nation with the least possible delay. nation with the least possible delay.

August 4th, these documents were printed for the use of the Senate, and referred to the Com- have been authorized. mittee on Foreign Relations, and on the 5th Mr. McDuthe reported the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the course adopted and proposed vent sales the 4th instant, for the speedy termination of the millions provided for, and the act does not propose war with Mexico, receives the approbation of the to pay the whole, while it requires the claimant to

cnate.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it it is unjust to repudiate!! is expedient to place two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion, in the event of a treaty of peace with Mexio satisfactorily adjusting the boundaries of the the proceedings in that body, preliminary to the we countries, and that the Committee on Foreign formation of the Oregon treaty. Relations be instructed to report to the Senate in open session a bill for that purpose in conformity to the provisions of similar provisions of similar acts passed in 1803 message with the British protocol of a treaty. On the 11th, Mr. Haywood introduced the following:

The Senate, by unanimons consent, proceeded Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present to consider the said resolutions; and, after de- concurring.) That the President of the United bate, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the second resol- Statea be and he is hereby advised to accept the ution was modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it for a convention to settle both s expedient to place the sum of money at the dis- the United States and Great Britain west of the posal of the President, to be used at his discretion, Rocky or Stony Mountains. the event of a trenty of peace with Mexico natisfactorily adjusting the boundaries of the two and nays as follows:

Mr. HANNEGAN submitted the following, as an mendment to the said resolution:

M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, amendment to the said resolution Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, To strike out all after the word Resolved, in the McDutlie, Mangaun, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Simfirst section, to the end of the second resolution, nsert: That the Senate heartily unite with the President in his expressed desire for a speedy and honorable peace with Mexico; but, as at pres-

ent informed, there is no further advice to give in

Dick, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jarnegan, Jenness, On the 6th, the Committee reported the follow- Semple, Sturgeon-12. the 16th, and that body on the same day ndvised 1. Resolved, That the Senate entertains a strong its ratification, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, by the desire that the existing war with Mexico should be

terminated by a treaty of peace, just and honorable to both nations; and that the President be ad-Aves -Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Chuyton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, vised to adopt all proper measures for the attain-Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston ed further, That the Senate deem it ad-Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, visable that Congress should appropriate a sum of money to enable the President to conclude a trea-Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelp y of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Reof Mexico, and to be used by him in the Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Upham

Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulce-41. event that such treaty should call for the expenevent that such treaty should can be the diture of the money so appropriated, or any part Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickenson, Fairlicht, Han-The first resolution was adopted by the follow-negan, Jenness, Semple, Sturgeon, and Westcot

following vote:

Wm. M. Price, well known as the former United State

hose who voted in the affirmaive are— Messrs, Allen, Atchison, Benon, Breese, Brigh

Messrs, Archer, Ashley, Atlerton, Bagby, Bar-

Provided, That no part of the said sum of mon-

It was determined in the negative.

On the question to agree to the amendment pro-

Mr. BERRIEN offered the following amendment

treaty for the restoration of peace and defining and

On the question to agree to the second resolution

Chalmers, Corwin, Crittenden, Dickins

Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Houston, Johnson, of Mary-

land, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Ma

So the second resolution was agreed to.

tion before the President of the United States.

Ordered. That the Secretary by the said resolu-

Mr. Wilmot, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, de-

" That, as an express and fundamental condition

to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any

to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein

de shall ever exist in any part of said te

ry, except for come, whereof the party shall lirst be

It was carried in the House, Mr. McKay refusing

ardent Southerners going against it. See vote

This is a remarkable fact. We were surprised that

Yesterday morning, however, it being dis-

Another Vete.

Oregon-Secret Session.

The Senate took off the injunction of secrecy on

On the 10th June, the President sent in his

proposal of the British government, accompanying

VEAS-Archer, Ashley, Bagley, Benton, Ber-

mons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Wood-

Navs-Allen, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass.

his message to the Senate, dated 10th June, 1846,

and Congressional proceedings

"That, in the opinion of the senate, it would be

til atter the conclusion of a peac with Mexico.'

attainment of peace with Mexico, by ne

this object, it would be advisable that a prof

negative: Yeas 7, navs 32.

Yeas 33, navs 19.

row, Berrien, Chalmers, Cilley Thomas Clayton,

Those who voted in the negtive are

John M. Clayton, Corwin, Critten

the Ohl School Presbylerian Church issued an edition of a very celebrated work on the Fultilment whilst denying them a word in self-defence;—who of Prophecy, by Rev. Dr. Keith, of the Free that remembers the document adopted by the As-Church of Scotland. About a page relating to sembly last year, and the position uniformly mainfact. The omission was detected, and attention The Presbyterian organ of New York, after comparing the Board's edition with that of the Harp-

On motion by Mr. SEMPLT to amend this pro-Platt and Reynolds,) we find the following para-neral indignation

lished by the Board, concerning which this Assembly has been memorialized, the committee reposed by Mr. PEANCE, it was letermined in the port, that, on examination, they find but one instance, stated, in which such a measure was adopted; and this consisted in the omission of a paproper to place at the disposal of the President of the United States a sum of money adequate to the ragraph on the subject of slavery in one of the ral Assembly have never given explicit directils third reading by the following vote: tions, to guide the Board in republishing foreign works, they appear to have made it a rule to them-selves, never to alter historical statements, never establishing the limits and boundaries between the United States and Mexico; and tlat, to accomplish to put sentiments into an author's lips which he did ot hold. In the case complained of, the proofto this effect should be submitted to the two Houses reader of the Executive Committee, in revis of Congress in such mode as the President may the press, omitted the passages from an apprehension that, if it was retained, the church might regard the Bourd as assuming the right to dictate on a much litigated subject, and that, two, in a way a much target a with the general sentiments of the church. He therefore concluded, that to omit the passage would be the safer course, and the one least likely to give offence to any portion of the church; for if the Board might puldish sentiments on one side of this vexed question, they might also on the other. When, however, the subject It was determined in the negative: Yeaa 18, of this omission was brought before the Board, the bassage was, by their order, restored. In view of these tacts, your committee are of opinion that no crossnre, in the present instance, is demanded." reported this day from the Committee on Foreign Relations, it was determined in the affirmative:

stitutions," and likely to injure the sale at the South. Here it is, with some honest and indig- ham, Harnlson, Harmason, Harper, Hilliard, Hoge, nant remarks, by Rev. Dr. Rodgers of Alleghany Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, John W. Houston, Ed-City—a distinguished minister of the Secoder muml W. Hubard, Hunter, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Scaborn Jones, Kaufman, Leake, La church:

man having any moral right of property in man, ward, Wright, Young-St. prediction. Nebuchadnezzar was the guilty in- sage of the bill. strument of righteous judgments, and although in the execution of these he was the servant of the heasts. Never were judgments more clearly marked than those which have rested on the Jews in every country under heaven. Yet he that touch-, cars were set upon end by the force of the colles a ritage. And if these examples suffice not, to show that it is a wresting of Scripture to their own demember, that, though Christ was delivered into the windows in great fright after the cars were stopped. hands of his enemies by the determinate counsel. We regret to learn that Judge Clement Dorsey ded at made of one blood all the nations of the earth. of the County Court.

The bill, as it had passed the House of Represenapecting his three sons, and shows that this prophecy is fulfilled before our eyes at the present Troy, has been put in operation. the clock of the House of Representatives, and that House was adjourned by the Sneaker: which alday, in the colonization of Asia, (the posterity of Shem,) by the Europeans, (the posterity of Japheth,) and the slavery of the Africans, the posterity of Ham. Here they make Dr. Keith stop, ed by the Court on Thursdoy, in order to verify the orders changes on the prophecy, 'a servant of servants Coort then adjourned over until to-day to shall be be to his brethren.' So far as Dr. K. and tence." they go together, he is permitted all freedom of speech, but when he parts company from them, thinking it necessary to say something the define his gen titll. New Jersey. The President has vetoed the French Spoliation position, and remove the ground from under the feet of men who wrest the Scriptures for the support of consumed upwards of 300 dwellings, and seprived about That the chains are of long standing; the Government has repeatedly been able to pay them, but has not, therefore it is searcely possible they are Dr. K. cannot be permitted to say a word to show persons. hat this prophecy gives no countenance to slavery. In its present form, his book may now be safely circulated south of Mason and Dixon's line, and The present is an unfavorable time to provide he may be set down along with our Junkins and vlies; and the Princeton Repertory, and Hanhave been for years enlightening us on the patrivolving heavy expenditures-and further loans

If the bill passes we shall have to borrow more money, though these claims are to be paid in land, inasmuch as this disposition of the land will preinsisted that the slavery of the Africans was coun-The claims will amount to more than the three referred to Dr. K. as of the same mind."

The Committee, it has been seen, shift the blame of what they dare not defend, upon the proof-reader! Oh, most lame and impotent conclusion! Who is this proof-reader, that takes so much upon himself? Has he been dismissed from the situation he has thus disgraced; or is his invaluable keemiess of nostrils too precious to be spared by the Board? These are questions which many honest Presbyterians, as well as others, would like to see answered. No man who would dare to take such a responsibility, is fit for such a

The attempted apology of the Committee is shuffling and pitiful. The proof-reader's appre-On the 12th, the resolution was adopted by year hensions, &c., are set up as a sufficient apology 13. for this unanthorized mutilation of a standard work, by a Presbyterian divine, without the slightest intimation of such a mutilation being given to the public. Now, the Board of Publication are elected by elected the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and have not only a proof-reader, but a regular editor 15. of their publications, Rev. Dr. Engles, one of the 14 most eminent divines of the church, and editor, also, of their principal organ, the "Presbyterian" newspaper; the publishing agent is a learned and distinguished scholar; and among the Executive Committee we find the names of Rev. Drs. Boardman, Cuyler, and Jones-all residing, be it re- neat address. membered, in the same city with the proof-reader, to be consulted about this dangerous paragraph at

> any time. Sed quid multa? How ridiculous the twaddle without amendments. nhout the "Board appearing to dictate to the church," by not mutilating a foreign work of a sentiment containing no abolitionism, but merely unfinished business before them. rescuing a prophecy from a most wicked gloss, which no respectable divine in South Carolina similar to that received in the House, asking an appropriation of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of would dare put upon it. And who that remembers the course pursued by the Board's editor, Dr. Engles, as editor of "the Presbyterian," who refused to publish a document adopted by the Synod of Northern Indiana, advocating an examination House took up the unfinished work of last night,

Presbyterinn Board of Publication and of the subject of slavery, in terms so mild and rea-Stavery.

Some time since, the Board of Publication of lished it with strong approval, and who loses no slavery was omitted, without any intimation of the tained by all its leading men, can doubt that this proof-reader, if not formally authorized, felt sure ralled to the fact by several anti-slavery papers. that he was performing an acceptable act in doing

We have no idea that the Committee feel that a ers', published a very manly article, decidedly condenning the proceeding, upon general principles; able public opinion has produced the redress. We and, if we are not mistaken, the Presbytery of rejoice that this odious mutilation of foreign writ-Cincinnati adopted resolutions on the subject, ers, lest they offend the delicate ears of oppressors, The matter thus was brought, of necessity, before is stopped;—that the Harpers no longer feel it the General Assembly at its last meeting, and in prudent to yield to the arrogant demands of the the report of the Committee on the Board of Pub-South, and that even the powerful Board of the lication, (Messrs. Huddiford, Palmer, Spilman, Presbyterian church must bow to the force of ge-

From the great change that is passing over all "In reference to the alteration of works pub- the North, the Presbyterian church is not and cannot be exempt. The many cheering indica-

Vote on the Mexican Bill. The Bill proposing to give the President two oks republished by them. Although the Gene- millions to buy peace with Mexico was ordered to

YEAS-Messrs, John Q. Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Benton, James Black, Brinkerholf, Butlington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Chipman, Collin, Cummins, Cunningham, Dunlap, Garvin, Gordon, Grider, Grover, Hamfin, Hampton, Henley, Elias B. Holmes, Hough, Samuel D. Hub bard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, Lewis, Levin, Maelay, McCtean, McClelland, McCrate, Mclivaine, Marsh, Miller, Morris, Moseley, Moulton, Niven, Nonis Owen, Pollock, Rathbun, Ritter Julius man, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Sykes, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, James Williams, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Yost-85

Nars-Messes. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Beddinger, Bell, Biggs, James A. The reader will doubtless be curious to see this Black, Bowlin, Brockenbrough, Burt, John G. Chappassage, which the unerring instinct of this proof- man, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Clarke, Cobb, Conreader detected, as dangerous to "our domestic in- stable, Cranston, Crozier, Cullom, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Dobbin, Dockery, Donglass, Dromgoole, John hurch:

Whatever events the prophecies reveal, they

Sere, Long, Lompkin, McClernand, McConnell,
James McDowell, McHeury, John P. Martin, Barnever sanction any iniquity or evil. The wrath clay Martin, Morse, Payne, Pendleton, Perry, of man worketh not the righteousness of God, Phelps, Pilsbury, Ramsey, Reid, Rheit, John A. though it he made to praise him. And any defence or attempted justification of slavery, or of hatts, Toombs, Towns, Trumbo, Vinton, Wood-

must be sought in vain from the fulfiltaent of this The ayes and noes were refused on the final pas-

Lord, it was his own gain and glory he sought, gether the 14th hist, about a miles above the city, on a high and after subduing nations not a few, he was hank of the Lante Miame river. John Stevens, engineer driven from men, and had his dwelling with the was scadded hadly from the knees down; a fireman, whose

eth them, toucheth the apple of his eye; and the year of recompense for the controversy in Zion shall be the day of the Lord's vengennee, when he will plead with all flesh for his people and his he- Owing to some misunderstanding, the ascending train

struction, for any to seek from them the vindica-view about 600 yards distant, both under full way. Efforts tion of slavery, because Caman was to be the ser- were made to sheek the speed of the locomotives. The vant of servants to his brethren; yet they who one coming down was nearly checked when they enme profess to look here to the holy scriptures for a until the veteran Dr. Drake was on loant to anend to the warrant, because that fact was lorefold, should re- woonded. Many of both sexes esemped through the car

and foreknowledge of God, 'yet it was 'by wicked | Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on Thursday aight tast, hands' that he was crucified and slain. God hath And were the gospel universally and rightly ap- Bequest -A tegacy of \$2,000 has just been part to

pealed to, no other bond would be known among

"Such," (we quote Dr. Rodgers,) "is the passage which the Presbyterian Board of Publication has seen meet to omit in a publication of Dr. Keith's work. It course towards the professor of Law in the Harvard University—the place made vacant by the Impensed death of Judge Story. The place of Royal Professor Keith's work. It occurs towards the close of a chapter, the title of which is, Slavery of the Africans-European Colonies in Asia,' in which chapter the writer explains Noah's prophecy re-

just at the point where slavites stop, after ringing to Gea. b., and to grove his interiors tales of methem. The

slavery, the gag is put upon him. So far as the preshyterian Board of Publication is concerned, trought mosery to the doors of a very large number of The Columbia, Pa . Spy, of Smurday last, says

"There is a large quantity of lobacco planted in this neighborhood this season. The plants look remarkably fine. Tobacco is becorving quite a valuable proover Presbytery, and a host of such worthies, who those who raise it?

MAYSVILLE -The majority of the voters in Mason Co. "It is but a few years since that, in a debate between Rev. Mr. Reed, a Presbyterian elergyman from Mssissippi, and the late Mr. [Rev. John] Walker, this passage furnished the main ground of argument brought forward by the former.—He ed into the service of the United States, te paid; and tenanced by God, because found in this prophecy. that the Ohio troops which apprehed to Camp Washing If this publication had then been in existence, it would have been very convenient for him to have

## CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1846. Semate.

The first business was the election of a Presi-ent pro tem. The balloting resulted as follows: First Ballot.—Hannegan, 15; Sevier, 5; seat., Second Ballot .- Hannegan, 20; Sevier, 7;

Third Ballot .- Hannegan, 19; Niles, 11; scat., Fourth Ballot .- Hannegan, 23; Niles, 15;

eat., 11. Fifth Ballot.—Hannegan, 18; Niles, 17; scat., Mr. Hannegan here rose, and requested that his name should be withdrawn. He thought it more important that there should be an election,

than that may particular individual should be Sixth Ballot .- Atchison, 16; Niles, 18; seat.,

Seventh Ballot .- Atchison, 20; Niles, 17; scat., Eighth Ballot .- Atchison, 25; Niles, 10; seat.,

Whereupon Mr. Atchison, having received a najority of the votes given, was declared elected. He was then conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cass and Calhoun, and returned his thanks in a

On motion of Mr. Webster, notice was ordered and, probably, in daily intercourse with him-able to be given to the House and to the Executive, of the election of a President pro tem.

The Committee on Terrntories reported to the House a bill for a territorial government in Oregon,

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill

to establish a collection district in Ord Various committees were discharged from the A message was received from the President.

hasing peace with Mexico The Senate then went into Executive session. House.

As soon as a quorum could be obtained, the

ing vote :- Yeas 43-Nays 2.

On motion by Mr. Atchison to amend the sec- District Attorney for New York District, committed sure onl resolution by inserting after the word "Mexico" the following words: "And for the purchase Broadway. Premiary embarassments are assigned as he cause of the deed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive which it may be necessary to make in additive to be laid before Congress as soon as may be.

The debate was resumed under the envised success of the way of the massary To the Nenate and House of Representatives existing war with Mexico, by a peace, just and honorable to both purties. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing President, and the bill appropriating, as recomchief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object will be the adjustment of a loundary between the two Republies, which shall prove satisfactory to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico.

President, and the bill appropriating, as recommended by that message, two millions of dollars; and for what purpose! Why, sir, to buy a peace. Is that true! Has not the President ample power to conclude a peace with Mexico if she demands or desires one! Is the mode of warfare to be changed from fighting to purchasing! Who is made by Mexico.

Inder these circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexicum republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that republic, if need be, to the government of that republic, its use and application: we are in the dark, and immediately after their ratification of a treaty. It ment to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty, until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropriation, to carry it into effect, made by Congress, Indeed, the necessity for this delay might defeat the effect of the light of the lig

our past history, during the administration of Mr. defferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defrailing and of the III." e of defraying any extraordinary expenses the United States und farcign nations," "to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be labl before Congress as soon as may be:" and on the 13th of February, appropriation was made of the same sum, and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result, in this respect, the appropriation may prove indispensable in ac commend the passage of a law, appropriating \$2,000,000, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose which I have indi-

In order to prevent all misapprehensions, it is nate the war with the heast possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the partics, and ratified by the Mexican repul

JAMES K. POLK. Wesningray, 8th August, 1816. The reading having been concluded,-

Mr. DRUMGOULE moved the reference of the

AN ACT making further provision for the ex-

penses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in now stood.

Congress assembled, That a sum of \$2,000,000, in ... What was the bill? A bill to place two millions may be incurred in the intercourse between the word about peace. Not a word about Mexico.

Mr. Holmes called for an ananimous vote.

terms, providing that all delate on the said bill

which was ordered.

Winthrop, and resulted as follows: Winthrop, and resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messre, Arnold, Ashmun, Brinkerhoff,
Bullington, Carroll, Cranston, G. Davis, J. 11. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Garvin, Grinnell, Grover,

the protection of the example of 1803, to Builington, Carroin, Cranston, G. Paris, S. A. Haupton, H. Ewing, Garvin, Grinnell, Grovet, Hampton, Harper, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hadson, Washington the act by which that purchase was indirectly sanctured by the purchase was indirectly sanctured by the control of the purchase was indirectly sanctured by the control of the control of the control of the purchase was indirectly sanctured by the control of the control of the control of the purchase was indirectly sanctured by the control of the purchase was indirectly sanctured by the control of the purchase was indirectly sanctured by the purchase was indirectly sanctured by the purchase of Louisiana; and this very bill, (as Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jen-tioned. The President has thus called upon us, in Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingerson, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Leib, Lewis, McHean, McHenry, McHvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Pollock, Ramsey, Rathlum, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, was opposed. He had said herefore, and here-Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Starkweather, peated now, that he was uncompromisingly opposed. Thompson, Thompson, Trumbo, Vinton, ed to extending the slaveholding territory of the Benjamin Thompson, Thombs, Trumbo, Vinton Wheaton, White, Winthrop, Wood and Wright Union. He wanted no more territory of any sort,

Pullom, Cummins, Cuoningtam, Daniel, Doblin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Danlaje, Edsall, Ellsworth, Eploran, Faran, Ficklin, Fries, Gordon, Graham, Gri-Isaac E. Halmes, Hopkins, Hough, Edmund W. Hubard, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph John- Limit the discretion of the President to son, Andrew Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Long, Luanpkin, Machand, McCelland, McCelland, McConnell, McC Crate James McDowell, McKay, J. P. Martin, Barelay Martin, Morris, Morse, Monlton, Niven, Norrally Martin, Morris, Owen, Payne, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pdlscountenance in his design to take advantage of the biry, Reid. Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawtelle, Scam-naon, Alexander D. Sinis, Leonard H. Sinis, Simp-son, Stanion, Strohni, Sykes, James Thompson, wants a better harbor on the Pacific, let him wait worth, Young, and Yost-102.

olution was not laid on the table. No. Mr. McKer modified the resolution so as to read even to the purchase of another Louisiana. [Here 2 o'clock, and demanded the previous question; the hammer fell.]

Some conversation followed on a point of order.

Mr. Ashmun moved the conversation followed on a point of order. Mr. Ashnun moved that the resolution, as modified, be kid on the table. Ayes 68, noes 85.

So the House refused to ky on the table, and the

Executive and Legislature towards the accomplish-

were yet jending on questions of amendment be- the bill, and Messrs, Rockwell, of Connecticut, tween the two houses.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll not hearing (in the confusion of the hall) the precise purport of Mr. McKay's by moving to add to the bill the following:

two hours allotted for the debate on the President's message shall commence at 5 o'clock---alter the recess. I admit that the question is an important one, and that it is right that some time should be allowed the claims which the United States have upon for the discussion. But I propose to occupy the her, and which is valid by the laws of nations, short space between this hour and the hour of recess, and when she offers to recognize the true hounate to the Military Academy bill

[Cries all round, "Good, agreed; now we under-

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at six o'clock, P. M., and acted on a number of private bills, and three r lour of public interest, one for transporting the Mail to Oregon.

House. The House, after the recess this afternoon, made elear work of all the Hills upon the Speaker's table

United States and the Republic of Mexico, which from the Senate with amendments made to House bills. There were a large number of these bills.

The House voted to disagree with the Senate upon the amendments to the West Point Bill, and the government of Mexico that it was the desire the government of Mexico that it was the desire

were necessary upon both bills. Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Norris in countries: And whereas the President may be Whole on the state of the Chion, (Mr. Norths in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the chair,) and resumed this morning by Mr. following bill, introduced this morning by Mr. McKay:

| Continue a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal:

| Continue a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico prior to the next session of Congress, if means for that object are at his disposal:

| Mr. Wenstea briefly stated the question involved in the bill. It was not whether this government.

-the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and other amendments, were acted on.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Speaker, the speaker, and the same is hereby appropriated for the consideration of the bill, the Speaker, the same is hereby appropriated for the same is h penses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to

be paid uut of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the

inconvenient for the Mexican govern- opposing measures of peace. If there is the slightthe object altogether. The disbursement of this money would, of course, be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. side of the House to propose such an amendment, not only as an evidence of their desire to restrain

bithfully apply the finds so placed in his hands to

the ends specified in his message.

Mr. Winthrop said that he should follow the example of his friend from New York, (Mr. White) and confine himself to a brief statement of his views, reserving to himself the privilege of amplifying and enforcing them hereafter. The Administration and its friends had thought fit during the present session to frame more than one of their most important measures, so as to leave their opponents in a false position which ever way they voted. There were two things which he had not imagined, in advance, that any circumstances could have constrained him to do, and from which he would gladly have been spared. One of them was to give a vote which might appear to lend an approving sanction to a war which had been causd by the annexation of Texas; the other was to give a vote which might appear like an opposition to the earliest restoration of peace, either with Mexico or any other power on earth. He must lel appearances take care of themselves. He was not here to pronounce opinions either upon the president's nessage to the Committee of the whole on the visions of law, proposed with a view to their pracmessage. He was here to vote on substantial pro-Whereupon, Mr. McKar offered a hill, (for the private lessing of carrying into effect the recommendation and execution. One of these votes he had given already, under circumstances purpose, he said, of carrying into effect the recommendation of the President.) now, upon the most deliberate reflection, to be the best vote which the case admitted. And now, be greatly feared, that he was about to be compelled could not and would not vote for this bill as it

addition to the provision heretofore made, be and of dollars at the dispasal of the President "far any the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose extraordinary emergencies which might arise out of defraying any extraordinary expenses which of our intercourse with foreign nations." Not a may be incurred in the intercourse between the Y mited States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall eause an account of the expenditure thereof to be shall before Congress as soon as may be.

word about peace. Not a word about mexico.

Not a syllable about the disputed boundaries on the Rio Grande. It was a vote of unlimited confidence in an Administration, in which, he was sorry to say, there was very little confidence to be placed. They might employ this money towards buying the placed. California, or lawing Yucatin, or lawing Y California, or buying t'uba, or luving Yucatin, c buying the Sandwich Islands, or buying any other Mr. Carroll opposed the appropriation.
Mr. R. Chapman moved that the committee we turned to the message of the President territory they might fancy in either hemusphere. If Which motion having prevailed, the committee transfer than that this appropriation was asked for Mr. McKay offered a resolution in the usual as the eurnest money for a purchase of more territory. The message expressly stated that it was to should cease at three o'clock, and he demanded Mexico night make us. The President alr be used in part payment for any concessions which the previous question.

Mr. Winthrop moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and asked the ayes and nays, which was ordered.

Mr. Winthrop moved that the resolution be amount of three millions or more. Here were two millions more to be placed in his hand, in cachethe question was then taken on the motion of the millions of dollars was wanted as an advance

NAYS-Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Stephen hut of this we had more than enough already.

He condidly recover than enough already. He cordially responded to the President's desires Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, to bring about a just and honorable peace at the Benton, Biggs, James Black, Jas. A. Black, Bowlin, carliest moment. Nothing would give him more Boyd, Brockenbrough, Burt, John H. Campbell, real satisfaction than to join in a measure honestly Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Colds, Collin, proposed for that purpose. He did not grad ze the payment of the two millions. He would appropride twenty millions for the legitimate purp a treaty of peace without a moment's hesitation. der, Haralson, Harmanson, Henley, Hilhard, Hoge, And he still hoped that this measure might assome a shape in which he could give it his support. Jeob Thompson, Thurman, Thhatts, Towns, till it can be acquired with less of national dishor-Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Woodward, Wood- or. But whatever else you do or ount, give us at least to be assured that this appropriation is not to be applied to the annexation of another Texas, or

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll next addressed the comring the main question to be now taken, mittee against the original bill, and in the course Mr. J. A. Rockwell asked the yeas and nays; of his remarks read the following substitute for

"1. That Congress meets with cheerfulness

question was, Shall the main question be now taken! Carried, ayes 82, nays 68.

A long debate ensued. An appeal was made

"2. That the sum of two million of dollars he, "2. That the sum of two million of dollars he, A long debate ensued. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair. Mr. McKay moved to lay both the appeal and the resolution on the table. Carried, ayes 112, noes 26.

It wanted now only 15 minutes to the tima of recess.

So Mr. McKay proposed that the message of the President should not be taken up until after the recess, and that the committee abould apend the short intervening space on such appropriation bills as were yet nending on questions of amendment between the mations."

Mr. Sims of South Carolina, spoke in favor of connecticut.

Provided, That the money hereby appropria-I simply propose that the ted, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall ideration of the amendments of the Sen- dary line between her territory and the United

> The amendment was lost. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Wilmot and Grider against the bill, and by Messrs. Owen and Chapman, of Alabama, in its lavor. Mr. John Quiney Adams also spoke in favor of the bill, auggesting certain modifications thereof.

When he had concluded. Mr. McKay submitted a modified proposition, as follows:

also insisted upon their amendments to the Civil of the President to settle all questions between and Diplomatic Bill. Committees of Conference the two countries on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, according to the rights of each, and The House resolved itself into Committee of the the mutual interests and security of the two

And whereas, in the adjustment of so many com- had prosecuted these claims with proper vigor or not ons as now exist between the two -it was not whether it was bound to go to war for them, whether quasi or actual—but it was simply whether, having made use of them to procure the reliance of any treaty which may be entered into:

said dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not othered in both Houses.

dent to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorised agents of the two governments, and heing ratified by Mexico and Heing ratified by Heing ratified Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the onlered, resulted, yeas 27, nays 15

formally before the House,

condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the l'nited States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the meant of the bill having been read a second time, Mr. the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof first in order. ne party shall first be duly ponvicted.

abstitute, and it was lost Kay's modified bill.

It was decided in the negative, by yeas 77, and annexed a large territory-an extensive acquisi-

tained, so as to cut off all debates and amendments have more territory it shall be free. Is any one in the House.

gave his ressons.

The yeas and navs were then taken on the en-

passed.

Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill. It was put by year and nays, and to say that if we had more territory we ought to

shall have passed one House shall be sent for eou-

unt rule be suspended, so that this bill may be sent minutes ado to the Senate for the action of that body thereon. In tive session. The yeas and nays were asked for on the motion of suspend, and they were refused. The question was then taken by tellers, and there

For suspending 78, against it 61. A majority of each House may suspend a joint And so the rule was suspended, and the bill was the Chai

taken to the Senate.

Mr. Ashman, of Mass., made an unavailing effort the amendment of the Senate adding \$3,000 for the payment of Invalid Pensioners which, previto take up the bill for the sale of the mineral lands. The House refused-and Mr. McKay at 11 o'clock entreated the members not to leave the city. The Civil and Diplomatic bill and the Naval bill were pending, and the conferees would meet to morrow. Unless a quorum was present on Monday, these hills The House then voted to invet at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and at 11 o'clock adjourned to neet at that hour,

> Washington, August 10th, 1846. Senate.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate took up

was passed precisely as it came from the House. agreed to this amendment,

Rufus Choate, of Mass.

Gideon Hawley, of N. Y. Richard Rush, of Penn. A. Dallas Buche, Col. J. G. Potten, Mr. Lewis, from the Committee of Conference

French Spoliation bill, with his objections, was read.

Several Senate bills were passed to.

The Committee of the Whole were discharged. Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said, this was the first from all unfinished business, after submitting a time in the history of the United States that the

pronounce the claim a doubtful one, without having, as he confessed, examined it thoroughly. g, as he confessed, examined it thoroughly.

Mr. C. did not intend to make a speech against

whatsoever, and they did so accordingly.

The Civil and Diplomatic Bill was agreed te the veto power, or to express a desire to have it

that the power should be exercised. Such an exthat the power should be exercised. Such all exercise of it placed the claims of individuals in the bands of one wan, without the power to appeal Mr. Born was in the Chair, and the Bill gave from his decision, except a mere nominal up-peal. Ancient Democracy sought to restrict the the House, amended, passed and sent to the Scu-Executive power; modern Democracy, on the ate.

discussion further than to read a small paragraph from Jellerson's manual. He then read that seetion which prohibits any member having a pecu-niary interest in any hill from voting upon it. CLAYTON .- What does the Senator mean ! ALLEN.-I mean to read the law.

Mr. CLAYTON .- Does the Senator mean to in-Mr. CLAYTON.—Does the Senator mean to in-inuate that any one upon this floor is interested amendments to the Naval Pension Bill. o the amount of a six pence in those claims!

Mr. Alinn.—I mean to read the law in the ise, which I have a right to do on any question. Mr. CLATTON.—No one denies the right, but nere has an interest in these claims, we ought to ling the Smithsonian Institute.

tended to say upon this and upon the first veto ver

this administration; but if an opportunity tould offer, not here, but in mingling with his fellow-citizens, he intended to discuss it at length. Washington. ory of Executive power. He protested against the visions of the bill.]

and passed, and the President, who could not and thor of several Oregon letters which appeared in the had not investigated it, had undertaken to veto it. Union in the early part of the session Mr. BENTON defended the veto, and said it in- and the Indian Gregon Agent, gave rise to some

ound to go to war to recover a debt due to its citi- to be aigned by the officers of the two Houses Mr. Morenean briefly replied, and contended ate in like manner came back amended by the Ser that the question presented by the Senator from Mo. ate, but just too late to be signed, and is therefore, was not the question at issue-but that the real among the lost bills. question was whether the United States was not the motions were made to go into Committee pound to indemnify these claimants for their claims of the Whole upon the Private Bills from the Senwhich it had undertaken to relinquish to France for valuable considerations. He concluded by protest-valled by a vote of 83 to 38—but the members con-

therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repour entirens against the French government, our resentatives of the United States of America in Government was or was not bound to pay them.

Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thou-

wise appropriated, to enable the President to enter upon negotiations for the restoration of peace behalf of the claimants, and hoped the bill would

with Mexico, whenever it shall be in his power to do so.

Mr. J. M. Clayton again said a few words Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum as to the nature of the claim, and took occasion of two millions of dollars be and the same is here- to state that neither he, nor any relative, nor any by appropriated out of any money in the treasury one in any way connected with him, had any in-not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Presi-terest, direct, or indirect, to the amount of a sin-

same, or any part thereof; full and accurate accounts of which expenditure shall be by him bill was lost.

sible.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, opposed the bill; and in the course of his remarks read a resolution; which, however, he did not succeed in getting formally before the House.

President for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with Mexico was taken up.

The bill having been read, Mr. Lewis moved to respect to the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with Mexico was taken up.

The bill having been read, Mr. Lewis moved to House placing \$2,000,000 at the disposal o Provided, That, as an express and fundamental strike out the proviso to the first section respect-

Mr. Lewis insisted that his amendment was

Mr. Evans said his was the first, as Mr. Lew-The amendment was carried—ayes 93, noes 64. is had offered his before the hill had been read a A great number of amendments were proposed second time, and consequently it was not in order at the time he offered it.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll than moved a substitute for Mr. Lewis said that it would not be in order

to amend the preamble of the bill, until the see-Wilmot proposed to amend this substitute, tions had first been acted upon, and the chair so by adding thereto his amendment, heretofore pro-posed to Mr. McKay's bill, for the prohibition of Mr. Davis then took the floor, and said it was

slavery. It was agreed to—ayes 77, noes 59.

The question was then taken on Mr. Ingersoll's did we want with two millions to make a treaty with Mexico! We owed nothing to her, and The committee then rose and reported Mr. Me- she was largely indebted to us. The object is to Kay's modified bill.

And it then received its first and second readings in the most grave and formal manner.

Mr. Tibbatts moved that it be laid on the table.—

It was decided in the negative, by year 77 and the second reading our limits. It was not long since we are considered to us. The object is to purchase, not a peace with Mexico, but n part of her territory. It was a proposition to acquire territory and no more, and we had no object in extending our limits. It was not long since we tion on the South West, and another on the Pa-The previous question was then moved and sasse eithe ocean. The House bill provides that if we And the question recurred on the engrossment California to us! No one. But there was a strong design on the part of Mexico to preserve Mr. Wick asked to be excused from voting, and the integrity of her territory. Yucatan had al-

ready refused our overtures. Mr. Lewis said there were but twenty minutes The yeas and nays were then thren on the children of the session. As the gentleman was anyossment and third reading, and it was carried. Left of the session. As the gentleman was anyThe bill was read the third time forthwith, and lous to discuss this lidl, would be yield the floor

there were: For consideration 70, against it 83. have no more slavery in it. The interests of the old States were destroyed by the introduction of By the 16th joint rule of the Senate and House so many new ones. If we passed this bill, it was Representatives, it is provided that "No hill that an instruction to the President to protract the war

currence to the other on either of the three last days The hour of twelve having arrived, the public ssion ceased, and the Senate proceeded to the A motion was made by Mr. McKay that the said consideration of Executive business, and in ten nutes adjourned. Notling was done in Exec-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 8 o'clock this morning,-not a quorum of members present.

The House went into Committee of the Whole

on the state of the Union-Mr. Cobb of Ga. in

us to 1814, had been paid from the Privateer The House Committee disagreed to the amendment, but before the decision was announ-Davis of Ky, called for a division of the House. The Chair (Mr. Cobb) refused to entertain the

Mr. Davis appealed, and the Chair refused to entertain this motion.

The Committee rose without a quorum, when a point of order was raised in regard to the extra-

rdmary proceeding in Committee, but the Speaker said that under the rules he could not take the Smithsonian Institution, which had been reported from the Committee, to which it was referred with sundry amendments.

Mr. Evans moved that the amendments be disagreed to, which motion prevailed, and the bill suppose the committee of the Co

WILD INDIANS. Mr. Thampsov of Miss., offered a Resolution adopted, appointing the following gentlemen regents of the Institution:

Mr. Thampsov of Miss., offered a Resolution adopted, appointing the following gentlemen realling upon the Secretary of War to report at the next session of Congress the report made by the Indian Agents attending the wild Indians from

REVENUES. Mr. McKAY moved to suspend the Rules in order to offer a resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means calling for all the returns from

on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report similar to that made in the House, chich was adopted.

The Message from the President, returning the

time in the history of the United Statea that the veto had been applied to a private bill. The President had undertaken to veto this bill, and to Scores of motions were made to take upprivate bills in Committee and in the House. One third of the members had power to object to any bill

expunged from the Constitution, but he wished to say, that this was one of the cases in which it was r designed by the framers of the Constitution Whole upon the Bill from the Senate for the re-The House then went into Committee of the

hands of one man, without the power to appeal rise to debate. The Bill was finally reported to

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL ontrary, seeks to enlarge it.

Mr. C. then entered into a brief review of the casons given by the President for his veto, and they follow.

The Conferees upon this Bill reported that they had agreed. The Senate receded from the amendments for the Dry Dock at Pensacolaand for xposed their fallacy.

Mr. ALLEN said he should not enter into this

amendments for the Dry Dock at Pensaconald for
the Naval School at Annapolis. The Report was
agreed to and the bill has become a law agreed to, and the bill has become a law

reached, but though most valuable in considerabecame nearly valueless from the fead uses which were made of them.

A message was received from the Senate an-

The Bill was soon signed by the President. SMITHSONIAN BILL. Mr. CLYTTON.—No one denies the right, but
the Senator means to insinuate that any one
the Senator means to insinuate that any one

The Speaker, under one of the provisions of this Mr. Allen, -1 have read the law that any one bill, immediately announced the Regents of the Inderested may know what it is. If no one is inrested, it applies to no one.

Mr. Whiister said he must forego what he of a provision in the Ilil, made Regents in the Uni-

The Vice President of the United States, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mayor of the City of Mr. W. said he would now content himself with [There is an error in the Smithsonian fell in re-

rotesting against this veto-protesting against its gard to one of the Appropriations, but it is not ma-rinciple-a principle new and alarming in the his-terial enough to prevent the enforcement of the pro-

Mr. Schenck moved to go into Committee of tha as an act of great and civing injustice to hundreds and thousands of persons who have been applying Alexander Hamilton—a hill which proposes an apto their country for upwards of forty years and are propriation of \$10,000 for the publication of the now reprehended for having applied so long. works of Mr. Hamilton, and \$10,000 for the manu-Mr. W. said the principle of the veto was danger-us. No question of Constitutional law had arisen. It was a private claim, and had been investigated y Congress through Committees of both Houses, The Bill for the relief of Elijah White (the au-

volved a principle older than any constitutional debate. It was twice in transitu between the two uestion, and that was whether a government was. Houses, and was agreed to just one moment too late The Post Route and Post Office Bill from the Sen-

ng ngainst the veto as a new and dangerous exertinued by motions and general uproar to prevent all

he Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of the restored to China directly. There is trouble about times was ludicrous and exciting.]

im were together. There was, however, some gives a graphic account of the war between Russig eight or ten minutes difference between the elocks and the Caucases. of the Senate and the House. He wished to know what time the Speaker would be governed.

The Speaker said by the House time. A message was received from the President an- key and Persia, has at last been settled The members separated with a about and with tions have taken place in either article

[A Committee had previously heen appointed, on Committee had previously been appointed, on of Mr. Hopkins, to wait upon the President Content at 6s 9d to 7s per 70 lbs. for ted, and 7s 3d and infium him of the readiness of the House to to 7s 6d per 70 lbs. for white—this is \$1 34 to \$1 54 ad any to make. No answer came to this, and the President and House separated without the mutual lbs. \$5 76 to \$6 24 daty paid.

The President and his Cabinet were at the House clock this morning. The Bills were signed in the sident's room, and from thence came the

American is, "we war not against slaveholders, but against slavery." We oppose not individuals, but measures;—bad systems. I, as one of the friends, like the principle and the mode of action. We, therefore, for the present, decline giving the not in demand. Foreign lard in kegs is wanted, name of "the man." We have no unkind feeling and has brought 39s 9d. Other qualities at former o him; we would not harm his person, or, know do the least injustice to his character. And whilst, in our inmost soul, we pray for him, yet,

did, had he read for himself. We are informed by several persons who are is personal friends, and who are conversant with all the facts in the case, that he wrote the charge, without having seen the True American, or that set forth at half past six in the morning, by the copy of it which contains the call and correspondence. An individual in Maysville wrote him a story, or short epistle about what was in the True little building, we awaited the train which was to American, giving some extracts. From these " the man" wrote the charge and sent it forth for sub-

In this, we do not believe he acted prudently or

As to the names obtained, they were secured, not in a county meeting, but by sending riders to individuals through the county. Had there been a public meeting, there would have been an opporant public meeting, there would have been an opporant public meeting, there would have been an opporant public meeting. their names.

It would certainly have because the popular of the people to hear both sides before given their names.

It would certainly have because the property have arrived at Venice in any other way than by sea, which for centuries has been the only mode of reaching the Aphrodite of cities; nevertheless, ing their names

sons who signed the charge, did so without read-contented to acknowledge, that, since the Fates ing for themselves. The charge was presented to have declared that the modern improvement and county; and as some of them have said to us, is impossible that such a design could be more supposing that they were simply saying that their worthily earlied out, or that anything more magnificent, surprising, or suitable to the city/could tion county," they signed the charge. At a single have been projected than the fine range of arches eading of another person they did not see the ex- which use out of the blue waters, nd span the sea

Nothing of moh violence has been resorted to. Nor do we suppose any thing has been done by him who wrote the charge, or those who circulated it, to excite a mob. The great evils of moh violence are now being generally known. And, whilst there are some persons in this county—"the few," as you express it—who talk about mobs, yet the mass of the people would frown up-on such a thing.

any citizen shall in no wise he diminished or en-larged on account of his religion." "That the pecilous, Venice and Paris could shake hands in printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to exactine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right therefor. The tree communication of thoughts and opinion. The tree communication of thoughts and opinion. The tree communication of thoughts and opinion. printing press shall be free to every person who a day. ions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print lively crowds that filled the passages began to

Clay were induced to sign a recautation and to make a charge against Mr. Clay's correspondent, their glittering fun, and tripped in the steps: the

as in it.

Afterward, on seeing what was in the True
rapidly along, and as we heard the well-known
growl, which amounced the evening temporale, American, and learning what had been done, we were not sorry to re-enter our hotel by the some of them expressed a wish that they had not street side.

be insignificant indeed.

dent in what they do; but having done right let

GREAT WESTERN!!

and prices were low. Two or three weeks back, a masque of Naiades acted to the life the market was buoyant, now it is depressed. Fig iron has receded 2s 6d during the last few days.

Funds have fallen—the rates of discount have receded, and the money market is in a state of depression. In the manufacturing districts apathy expression. In the manufacturing districts apathy expression with the face of a beetling precipice, a hollow cave, in the woolen districts of Yorkshire, business has been which a crucifix is now placed: this I imagined to

arc firm. In Huddersfield stocks are low, and man- who was certainly as heedless and wild as h utfacturers are cautious.

Sugar Detres.—Sir John Russell has compleover the tremendous precipice below, having, when d his plan for remodeling the sugar duties, which in pursuit of a chamois, missed his footing and stumbled to this terrific spot.

The Colonial duty of 14s per 100 cwt. is to continue as at present. The existing duty on foreign free labor sugar is 23s 4d. It is to be reduced at his friends could only recommend his soul to meronce to 21s, and is to apply equally to all foreign ey, conceiving his body devoted to destruction, sugar, as well as slave grown. A scale of duty is Maximilian continued to hold on with the despersugar, as well as slave grown. A scale of duty is Maximilian continued to hold on with the de to extend over five years—dropping in the first year, ate strength of despair, but his powers were is, in the second is 6d, and in the third year the on the point of failing when a halloo near him same, in the fourth year the same, in the fifth year restored his courage, and in another moment a the same. At the end of that time all distinction friendly grasp dragged him over the rugged rocks between Colonial and foreign sugar is to cease. FHANCE is interested in n canvas for the new He owed his delivery to the presence of mind

reial treaty between Frauce and Prussia.

Whole were alternately out and in. The scene at the deliverance of a fortress in the l'unjauh. Kaltimes was ludicrous and excitiag.] Twelve o'clock came apace.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass, reminded the Speaker

The new constitution of Switzerland has been adopted in council by hat the hour and minute hands of the clock hefore a vote of 88 to 9. The St. Petersburgh Gazette

> The Greek Government had discovered a conspir acy for the invasion of the country by Mahomet Ali on the 4th. The long pending dispute between Tur-

A message was received from the President announcing his signature to several bills, and immediately the Speaker rose and said that "the horr agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress for adjourned until the first Monday in December next."

The Express says, private letters give rather worse necounts of the market for country after the adjournment, and the consequence is adjourned until the first Monday in December next."

American Provision Market.

From .- U. S. sweet, 24 to 26s. per brl., of 196

INMAN CORN \$6 24 to 7 20 per libil, of 480 lbs The President and his Cabinet were at the House ntil twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, and at 8 lb, do 26c to 36c. Unwashed do 12c, to 14c. Wa estimate the pound sterling at \$4 80 throughout, which is its true value.

Asins.—Several parcels of Montreal Potash have been sold at 21s, 9d, to 22s, for the brand of 1816, and at 21s, 10 21s, 6d, for manufactured in 1845, and some Montreal Pearls brand 1845, at 21s, 6d.

Play is over — Little change has a 21s, 6d. Mr. C. M. Clay's correspondent, and other tricuids of liherty in Lewis county. The motto of the True being offered for it at public sale. The price of cheese has also receded. The inderior qualities are

by Miss Louisa Stewart Costello has purt published , and oppose all wrong measures set on foot her tour to and from Venice, by the Vaudois and We do not believe he would have written what the Tyrol. We select from this animated writer the following descriptions

DAILWAY APPROVED TO VENICE.

Having left the principal part of our baggage at railroad omnibus, to the station called the Ferdi-

bear us on our way to Venice beauty but that which is derived from an all richness, and fields of luxuriant produce, we pur sued our rapid flight, and arrived at the termina-

As we are ercelibly informed, most of the per- being safe myself from such a misfortune, I am them; they supposed it was true, and that Mr. convenience of a railroad is to introduce the sea-Clay's correspondent had misrepresented their born goddess to all new conces for the future, it ue now say they were descived, and will not of stone from one projection of land to the other, sard the committal. So splendid and so singular is the effect it produ-One of the several riders had a copy of the True
American. We do not wish you or the world to
think that there are 270 persons in Lewis who
would knowingly misrepresent any man or class beautiful aqueduct, for such it seems, and indeed

of access as any other town of the North of Ital They feel, and know, that freedom of opinion, A continuation is projected to Milan, and, if the and hherty of speech, are right—essential to the consent of the King of Sardinia can be obtained, advancement of truth and true prosperity. They

Turin will be joined to that; how rapid then will know that the Constitution of our State requires be the ront from Paris to Lyons, and from Turin "That the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of to Venice. If human ingenuity could make the

every eitizen may freely speak, write, and print ou any subject, being responsible" (to law—not to mob.) "for the abuse of that liberty." Art. X, sec. I and 7. "Open ring and fair play," is a good motto.

Some of those who signed the call to Mr. C. M.

Compared to sign a reconstant print of the passages began to move quicker—groups of splendidly dressed Viennese ladies, as gay as if going to an evening concert, hurried forward—pretty grisettes, without veils, their long, thick, shining lair rolled around the head in immense plaits, decorated with a single property of the passages began to move quicker—groups of splendidly dressed Viennese ladies, as gay as if going to an evening concert, hurried forward—pretty grisettes, without veils, their long, thick, shining lair rolled around the head in immense plaits, decorated with a single property of the passages began to move quicker—groups of splendidly dressed Viennese ladies, as gay as if going to an evening concert, hurried forward—pretty grisettes, without veils, their long, thick or property of the passages began to move quicker—groups of splendidly dressed Viennese ladies, as gay as if going to an evening concert, hurried forward—pretty grisettes, without veils, their long, thick or property of the passages began to move quicker—groups of splendidly dressed Viennese ladies, as gay as if going to an evening concert, hurried forward—pretty grisettes, without veils, their long, thick or property or long the property of the passages began to move quicker—groups of splendidly dressed Viennese ladies, as gay as if going to an evening concert, hurried forward—pretty grisettes, without veils, their long, thick or property or p their glittering fins, and tripped up the steps; the True American, and from mere report of what pails slung to a yoke over their shoulders, moved

For several hours during the remainder of the day the storm was at an awful height, but splendid of proscription is the work of a few individuals, and not of the people.

day the storm was at an awful height, but splendid in the extreme in the eyes of those who feel ad-If the work of obtaining names to the charge published in the Maysville Eagle were now to be done, we believe the number of subscribers would be insignificant index type. The triends of freedom should be wise and pru-ent in what they do; but having done right let consistent firm even smidt the darkest bours. them stand firm, even amidst the darkest hours; of the storm-spirit from my own apartment over victory will turn on the side of right, and light the canal, I confess, that I did not regret the ocsoon beam from beneath the darkest cloud. currence, so beautiful did Venice look amidst her passionate tears and brilliant smiles, for the sun

ontinued to shine in the midst of all this com

tion of the elements, as if unmoved at their It was impossible to venture out in a gondola SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. that evening, unless we had a desire to realize a The steamer Great Western arrived at New York picture drawn by a friend, who related to me an adon the 11th inst, at 7 A. M., having made the trip in since at Venice. There was a grand fete given by She brings London advices to the 24th, and Liv. the archduke, in the Palazzo di San Marco, to erpool to the 25th July.

The money market was somewhat depressed on account of the uncertainty which hangs over the future. The price of cotton remains us per last advises though the trade was dull.

which all the strangers of rank, as were as the nonce in Venice were invited. The evening was calm and lovely at the hour when every gondola was ready to bear its freight to the palace stairs: but searcely had half the Canal Grande been gained when Foreign und Colonial Wool has declined 2d per a storm, such as was seldom experienced, came sudpound as compared with previous sales. The prospect in regard to the crops, was on the whole, rathing dealy on: the frail coverings of the gondulas were peet in regard to the crops, was on the whole, rathing dealy to keep out the deluge, and all the fair er favorable, though the potato rot had made its appearance in Ireland.

and sea water: as they entered the gilded and glit-The American provision market continued toler- tering apartments, every one had to shake her dripable steady. Large quantities of flour were constantly arriving from the l'inted States and Canada, so that the whole scene presented an appearance of

less sensitive, with the existence of greater confidence. In Leeds, goods at the cloth halls have moved off with liberal freedom. In Halifax prices teen feet high. Here it was that the great Emperor,

Chamber of Deputies, and the opposition expect of a hunter named Zips, a native of Zirl, whose to earry Paris, and other great towns, but there is character was more remarkable for intrepidity than no doubt of a strong ministerial majority in the gena strong ininisterial majority in the gen-Peace, prosperity, and Guizot are pop-ne electoral body.

choose a mountain home rather than pine in cap-tive "thrall," for he was a fearless poacher and a engrossed in the marriage of the young ular with the electoral tody.

SPAIN is engrossed in the marriage of the young chaser of the king's deer. Maximilian, however, was not too particular in his inquiries as to the forward their views.

GERMANY.—Mr. Flatwell, Prussian Minister of whom he bestowed the title of Hollauer von Hohenstein and the second of the secon Finance, has resigned. There is a talk of a Compensation of the state Pourreal.—There are symptoms of another pice seven hundred and fifty feet perpendi revolt.

EASTERN ASIA.—The overland mail of the 7th ult, brings little news of interest.

Chersan is to be

## COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Market.

Louisville, August 17, 1846. REMARKS.-The business of the past week has been one limited, very little miniation prevading in any branch trade or commerce. The river continues to recode on, there being less than four feet water in the could. At the last dates from Pittsburg, there was a slight rise, owing recent rains. The weather here has been extremely

reles have been righer liquited. We hear of sales of several small lors at 84@9c, for bagging, and 34@44c, for rope, necording to terms, quality, &c.

Bacox—The receipts thus week have been but moder-

ate, and the demand not as great as heretofore. Prices are about the same as last week, with a tendency to fall Sides have declined a little. We quote ling-round from e quote from store sales of sides during the first of the 1.25]c., according to quality: shoulders 3231c Brans.-We quote at 874c@\$1 per bushel.

Corron-The stock of conon is quite light. The re-

CATTLE-We quote at \$3 25 to 3 75, as in quality

BEESWAY-Continues at 25 to 26c

note at 6@74c, for the different qualities.

CANDLES.—We quote sperin 30 to 33c.; mould, 8 to 84c. We quote sales of mould at Se. Stearine 10c. Star

CORDAGE .- We quote Manilla now at 10 to 11c., sash lla do. 12e., large rope, Kennucky hemp, tu to 12le.; twine

CHEESE.—The stock on hand is large. We quote sales of Western Reserve from 52/7c., no in quality and qualiity. Goshen is worth 10c.

Java 12@14c; and St. Domingo 7@71c. The stock is very which there is a large slock. Day Goods.-The sales of dry goods continue fair for the season. Our merchants have good stocks on hand, and offer them on accommodating terms. We continue to

Great Palls do. at Sie. per bbl. for best brands. Retailing at \$3,25. New flour from the city indls is taken at \$2.50@2.75.

FFATHERS.—We quote from the country at 23@25c.

FFEL.—Wood is worth \$2.50@2.75 per cord, delivered. Ptsn -- We quote mackerel No 1 at \$12 50, and large R1 \$7.50, and south at \$9; cod 4e. per lb.; lake fish \$8; hertierce \$21; pickled berrings \$8 per bbl.; pickled cod \$7

unts 14c. per lb.; almonds, S. S. 11216c.; dried apples, 87]c. from wagons, and \$1 to from stores. Prunes 20@25c per lb; Zame currants 11@15c. per lt PLAXSEED.-Very little demand, and we continue our

GUNNY BAGS .- We quote them at 15c, as their nominal

ere-are worth from 19 to 20c. GRAIN.—The demand for wheat is fight; sales at mill are made at 45c, per bushel for a good quality; corn from wag-ons 30 cents, from store 35c, per bushel; onto 20@25c,—

factories. The receipts by the river from \$1, 1,ours and other places this week are very heavy, amounting to 2,197 inles. We continue our former quotations at \$2.50 per ewt. for good dew-rotted, and \$100@120 per ton for water

Inon,-We quote sales of bar at 3; 231c.; pig metal LARD.—We made from wagons at 41@50 : from storn a 5le ; pork-house land is held at 6264

Molasses - We quote sales of planintion at 27@30c. Musragu.-There is a demand for black and white mus

Chr stock on hand is good. Oils - We quote Imseed at 50@55c., as in quality; lard il 55@85e.; sperm \$1@1 25, easter 75@\$t per gallon; ianners' \$17@82t per bbl.

ittle demand. We quote mess \$9 00@9 50. Other nush-Rice - We quote at 41 251e., as in quantity. Susan.—The quantity in lirst hands is very small, and prices have further advanced. We quote sales of prior at 7.0%, These rates embrace the extent of tha

ales. Holders are asking 7½c, for a priore article. No urrivals thes week. Louf sugar in bbts, we quote at 10 #134c, for the different minobers. Arrived this week 62 blds. Havana in boxes 5@11c. SALT.-We quote sales of Kanawha in bbls, at the rever

1 land 50 cents. the; common t 20@1 80. The receipts and sales of

hght advance on former rates. TALLOW-We quote at 6@6le. Wood,-This article has declined; we quote sales of

Faciours -The rates of freights have still further advanced. Shipments of pound freights to New Orleans during the week were made at 35@40c.; the latter is tha prevailing rate now. Shapments light. We quote to New Orleans, pork 75c. per bbl., flour 50c. To St. Louis 25c. per 100 lbs.; Pittsburg 371 a 40c.; Florence 50c. per 100 lbs.;

are at their cent, at present. The supply during the week has been fair. We quote sight checks on Northen cities at 1 premium, time bills interest off; ight checks on New Orleans 121 premium; time bills on ew Orleans, interest and [21] per cent off. INSURANCE.-The following are the prevailing rates of From Atlantic ports, via New Orleans, - - - 4 per ct.

To Allantic ports, via New Orleuns, - 4 do.
To or from Liverpool and Havre, - 5 do.
From New Orleans, - 4 do.
To New Orleans, - 4 to 2 do.
To or from Phisburgh or Wheeling, - 4 to 3 do. Missouri to Booneville, - - · · - t Missouri to Booneville, - - · · - · t do.

" above Booneville, - - · · 11 do.

Illunois or Wabash river, - - · · · 1 101 do.

## DOMESTIC MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17 .- FLOUR .- About 600 bbls, were on the market at the chiral, on Saturday, but there were no suyers, excepting those wanting for retailing, and they vere disinchined to purchase at the rates previously cur-ent, which holders mostly asked. A sala of 52 brls. was made at \$2.68; 100 brls from store at same: 24 brls. from calrond at 2 73; 100 brls, from canal, late on previous day, Bacon .- A sale of 110 hhds, sides on private terms; 3

hds, common hams at 41c. The prospect of an increase stage of water caused some enquiry, but we could hear of CHEESE.-Sales of 25 and 100 boxes selected for ship-

SALEBATUS .- A sale of 4 casks from store ne 4c. per lh

Cents—princepally at 17 cents.

Molasses.—A sale of 20 brls. good N. O. at 27c. por gal.
Oats.—A sale of 500 brls. from wogons, at 18@ the.
Sugar.—A sale of 12 bhds. fart N. O. at 5[c.; 5] bhds.
good fair do. at 7c.; 10 blds. strictly prime do. at 7[c. This
shows a further upward tendency.
LINSERD OIL—A sale of 20 brls. from store at 5tc; 80
the in two lats. from river and canal, at 50c. brls, in two lots, from river and canal, at 50e.

Wool.—Sales of 7 to 8,000 lbs. pulled, on private terms.

WESTERN WATERS -At Putsburgh, on Friday, At Cincinnan, the river was swelling very slightly on

At Louisville, on Saturday, there was 3 feet 10 inches

warm, although varied with considerable rain.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—Transactions in these ar-

one, however, in first hands, or for sale by the quant olders are retading at 11@12c. There has arrived con cipts this week have amounted to but 66 bates. We hear of a small sale at 7c., the quality rather inferior. We

Part.-The supply of Phisburg is very good. There is

haling, 8 to 10c.; sacking twine, 25c.

Cotton Yarns.—We continue to quote cotton yarns at 1.71, and 81c, for the different numbers

Corres.-We do not hear of any sales of magnitude this week. We continue our former quotations, which we make as follows: R:07120-le.; Laguayra we quote at 9c; or. No arrivals. Sales are chiefly confined to Rio, of

quote Cabot A. Chicopee D. and Indian Head at 8tc.; FLOUR.-The receipts from the river are light, amount ing to hin 123 bbls. Prices are 6rm with a tendency to idvance. We quote by the dray-load from store of \$2.571

FRUITS.-The supply of fruits is limited. We quote oranges m:86 00 per box; Stelly lemons \$5 5026 00, sesree; raisins, M. R., \$2 4022 50 do.; figs, none in first hands; cur-

The supply of corn and oats is light, with little demaind GINSENG .- We quote this article at 2-200c.

HAY-Baled Timothy at the river retailing at 50c, per

LEAD -We quote bar at 4 to 4 c , pig at 3 le White LEAD -The receipts of this article are heav

NAILS.-Acciata and Boston aalls we quote at 41@54c.

considerable in market binited at \$9.50. There is very

t 1-21 2c., by the quantity; from store, 20@22c. Turk's

Stancit.- We quote from the manufactory in the city at Tobacco.-The receipts at the Louisville (new) whrehouse amounted to 23 ldids, this week. Sales were made at the following rates. Firsto \$3 0024 50; seconds 1 902 Todd's (old) warehouse, in the same time, amounted to 39 ablids at the following rates. Firsts \$3 00@4 50; seconds

vashed at 22 #23c.; unwashed to #12c. Dull. WHISKEY .- The receipts by the river are 205 bbls. We note sales of common, ut tole.; recufied from store 151 @

EXCHANGE AND BANKS.—The rates of Eastern exchange

dered;
In vain is she mighty, in vain is she brave—
Unbless'd is the blood that for tyrants is squander'd,
And Faine has no wreath for the brow of the slave.

Lexington, Ky., July 26, 1846. W.

The Careful Old Lady. The old lady sat in her rocking chair, Darn, darn, darn; The fire was bright and the night was fair, Daro, darn, darn; The stocking was old, and the heel was worn, But she was well furnished with needle and yarn, And well she knew how the heel to turn; Darn, darn, darn She had sat in her chair from morn till night,

And still her eye was watchful and bright, For well she used her needle to ply, And every hole in a stocking could spy, And to mend it faithfully she would try Darn, darn, darn; Young ladies, if ever you hope to be wives, Darn, darn, darn;

For many a call you will have in your lives Would you keep your children neat and clean Then never believe that darnings are mean. From the Charter Oak.

Summer Morning in the Country. How brightly on the hill-side sleeps
The sunlight with its quickening rays The verdant hills that crown the steeps Grow greener in its shimmering blaze— While all the air that round us floats With subile wing, breather only life; And, ringing with a thousand notes, The woods with song are rife!

Why, this is Nature's holiday! he puts her gayest mantle on-And, sparkling o'er their pebbly way,
With gladder shout the brooklets run The birds and breezes seem to give A sweeter cadence to their song-

A brighter life the insects liva That float in light along. "The cattle on a thousand hills," All joy alike in life, that fills The sir, and breathes in every gale!

And who, that has a heart and eye But pants, for scenes like these, to fly The City's smoke and din-A aweet companionship to hold With Nature in her forest bowers,

And learn the gentle lessons told By singing birds and opening flowers! Nor do they err who love her lore -Though books have power to slip my heart, Yet Nature's varied page can more Of rapturous joy impart!

No selfish joy-if duty calls, Not autlenly I turn from these-Though dear the dash of waterfalls, The wind's low voice among the trees,-Birds, flowers and flocks-for God hath taught-Oh, keep, my heart, the lesson atill!-His soul alone with bliss is fraught, Who heeds the FATHER'S will! W. H. B.

Napoleon's Only Rhyme. The correspondent of the Courrier des Elats \*Unia, in an account of the opening of the North-ern rail-road, speaking of the descriptions and motions displayed along the road, after the procession entered Belgium, says, they were all in native prose; a poetical device was vainly sought The writer declares that Belgium never pro-French verses, and these appeared on the follow-

ing occasion:
"The Emperor Napolcou, after his marriage with the Arch Duchess Marie Louise, of Austria, made a journey, accompanied by the Empresa, Countries. This journey was a fete, and all sorts of flatteries were lavished on the great man, and his august companion. Every where on the route triumphal arches were erected, decorated with superb inscriptions. In a little city, aituated not far from Brussels, the Mayor, or rather the Bur gomaster, more given to letters than his brethren. formed the idea of placing on his triumphal arch a poetical device, and the eircumstances inspired him with the following, in honor of the marriage of Napoleon:

En epousant Marie Louise." It is quite impossible to imitate, in English, the elegant terseness of the Burgomaster's French verse, but the idea may be given somewhat in this

Not the most foolish net of his Lie.

Marie Louise to take for a wife. It was impossible to render, by a more naive and conciae distich, the idea so often expressed in volgar and citizen language—"You have married a dowry of fifteen thousand franca.-Peste! this

When the Emperor passed under this arch the couplet met his eye, the more easily as the lines were written in letters of the largest size. They were made at the expense of the city. At the sight of these verses the Emperor was

overpowered with mirth. He repeated several times the delicions distich, and then asked who The Burgoinsster, who had no desire to main-

tsin the anonymous, presented himself, and avowed the paternity with modest vanity. The Emner, and presented him with a anuff-box, ornamented with a picture of the empress act with diamonds. This was not all; the great man suddenly felt himself inspired by the fortunate dis tich, and imitating, with admirable presence of mind, the manner and style of the Burgomaster, said, in offering him the snuff-box :

Wous y prendrez plus d'un prise En pensants a Marie Louise."
When from this box a pinch you take, Do it for Marie Lou se's sake.

History has committed an unpardonable negligenca in forgettiag to hand down to us the name of this illustrious Burgomaster, who had not only tha advantage of composing the only couplet ever brought forth in Belgium, but for having inspired Napoleon with the only versea he ever made in his whole eareer—for Napoleon and Belgium have this in common, that the two have only produced two verses, with this difference, however, that the by the aid of profound meditation, while Napole brought out his impromptu in the spirit of fun and

This amusing story, trua or fslse, has ita counterpart in English history. Every one remembers the story of Queen Elizabeth in one of her royal progresses. Being saluted at the gaies of a little town by the ruling officer of it, mounted on a high platform, and with the following lines:

O great Queen! Welcome to Shawsheeae. But the maiden Queen, less disposed to sea thinga couleur de rose than the Imperial bridegroom, checked the royal ardor of her faithful aubject, and displayed her own rhyming readiness, b eaying:

You great Fool,

Old Relies in the Mineral Region. We have been presented by Mr. Emerson of the Algonquin Mining Company, says the Lake Superior News, with a nomber of ancient relies discovered by him in his recent explorations on the Ontanagon river, which are evidently a portion of the effects carried there in 1771 by Alexander Henry, the English agent of a London company "formed for working the silver mines of Lake Superior." The articles found eonsists of pieces of iron and brass belonging to a musket stock-nails, apparently from a smith's bellows, small pieces of scrap iron, some sheet copper, and pieces of charcoat. Near by, was a block, laying some two feet uoder ground, which had

to be sixty-one years of age. The sleep- the city they should not be molested. ers of a building were also discovered cm-bedded in the earth, and a pile of stone cv- "Gospellers," as they call themselves, are idently the ruins of a forge. They were in trying circumstances, as few will there discovered on what is known as the "Cush- employ a person who is under ecclesiastiman location, and within three or four cal censure, and, of course, as in the early rods of the spot from which the Eldred days of Christianity, many are compelled Copper Rock, now in Washington, was ta- 10 violate their consciences, or relinquish ken, and of which rock Henry speaks in family connections and friends, and all his journal. These discoveries fix, with- worldly advantage, in obedience to what out a doubt, the exact location of the En- they believe to be the call of truth and duty.

Religious Intelligence.

have been expected: wide and lasting influence for the advance- neighbor at home in a year. ment of true religion.

trial of felons. The two lawyers who had fettered her feet and hands, have been boldly defended him, and he thinks very harst asunder, like the green withes around innocent, after the 'Holy Synod' has de-clared me guilty of blasphemy, and after three courts have (as they say) found cause of complaint against mc?" At Syra, he charge brought against him.

not be very severe with him; and he po- scene I never shall forget, and one I shall litely added that he would himself write to never essay to describe hereafter." the authorities there to treat him kindly

But Dr. King says the prospect of being shut up in a filthy Greek prison, crowded with felons covered with vermin, doring ealled a faux pus of an orator: the heat of August, is not very pleasant. Yet if such should be the result of the trial, he is confident that HE who has sustained him through so many trials, will not forsake him there; and he should still have opportunity, even there, to preach that Gospel for which he is now suffering persecution; and he trusts that God, in his wise providence, will eventually overrule this violent opposition to the truth, for the advancement

of true religion. Dr. King mentions an expression of symathy from a stranger, highly grateful to his heart-especially as it came when he was in circumstances peculiarly depressing. He says in a letter of May-I received a few days since, from an English gentleman at Malta, personally unknown to me, a present of a very nice coat, to wear in prison! I was much impressed, he says, with this token of love to the Saviour, manifested towards mc, who am called to suffer for his sake, and for the truths of his holy word. The gentleman who sent this garment is FRANCIS BOYNTON, Esq. - a name that should be given to the world in capi-

A letter was also read Sahbath evening, from Rev. Mr. Powers, Missionary at Trebizond, respecting the persecution of the Armenians who have recently dissented from some of the superstitions of the Armenian Church,-such as the confessional, the worshipping of images, and of the Virgin Mary, &c. It would seem pretty difficult, after reading this statement, in addition to that of so many others already published, respecting these persecutions, together with the public interference of British power for the relief and protection of the suffer- ister! Spoin, Portugal, and England were ers, so nobly exerted by Sir Stratford Canoris, so honly exerted by Sir Strautord Canning at Constantinople, and the British was strange is, that not a word was said re-

30, after giving a painful account of the an assurance that he had had no previous many indignities and cruelties heaped upon knowledge of the address. However, it is the converted Armenians at Trebizond, certain that this grave attack, from a man where he is laboring, says—Finding, after so high in the Church, has caused a great three months, that these measures proved sensation. ineffectual for the accomplishment of their The Engine of Intellect.—There may object, they resolved on more stringent be a change of fashions, and revolutions of quired the Armenians who rejected the old ways remain the same. There is a lofty superstitions, and adhered to the Bible on- stability in genius, a splendor in a learned ly as the rule of faith, to sign a recantation renown, which no clouds can obscure or of their errors, as they called them. A extinguish. The politician and his victoyoung man, he says, was called before the ries may pass away, and the discoveries in vartahed, and, on refusing to sign the pa-science he eclipsed; but the search of the per, endured the torture of being bastina- poet and philosopher is for immutable doed-the priest himself applying some of truth, and their fame will be, like their obthe rods with his own hand. After this ject, immortal.—Edinburgh Review. a miserable stable, the cold ground of which HINTS TO Young MEN. - Always have a was saturated with water, and, with his book within your reach, which you can hands tied behind him, and his shoulders catch up at your odd minutes, fastened to a beam over head, was compell- Resolve to edge in a little reading every ed to stand on his bleeding feet all night. day, if it is but a single sentence. If you About two weeks after, two others were ean only gain fifteen minutes in a day, it subjected to the bastinado, and thrown into will be left at the end of the year. the same prison. The British Consul, on Regulate your thoughts when not at heing made acquainted with these proceeds study. A man is thinking even while he ings, addressed a note to the Pacha, who is at work. Why may he not be thinking not only thanked him for the information, of something that is useful?

pine tree was growing, measuring ten inch- settle their religions difficulties; that within es in diameter, and which on being cut the church premises he could not be resdown, showed itself by the concentric circles' ponsible for them, but that elsewhere in

glish company formed seventy-five years ago for mining on the shores of Lake Superior, and prior to the American Revolu-

of his Christian Cinzen: "Here we are! The great heaving Late intelligence from the East, of a very ocean, that seemed so like a crystalled interesting character, was communicated at eternity beneath the summer's sky, has the Park-street Church, on Sabbath even- had its turn in the ellervescence of time ing, from which it appears that bigotry and and distance; and we are on this old island choly extent in ill-fated Greece, where a mind to this movel fact as yet. The ocean, more enlightened policy might naturally voyage seems now the shadow of a vision that flitted across a noon-day dream. And Rev. Dr. King's trial before the Areopa- we feel beneath the foot a homesoil, and gus, for publishing a little book of extracts they that tread it look and talk like Amerifrom the most honored of the Greck fathers, cans. They have American names, and against the worship of the Virgin Mary, of American hands, that feel warm to the images, and of the bread and wine in the touch; all American eyes, too, that speak Eucharist as being literally the body and back the sentiment of universal brotherhood blood of Christ, occurred April 23d. He and freedom, when uttered in the social was defended by two able lawyers, and in circle or crowded assembly. Every thing addition vidicated his own cause, for some is here, but one's birth-place and hearttwenty minutes, till silenced by the court born friends, to reproduce home. And I at the instigation of the Greek ecclesiastics. am at home in some of the best qualities of Dr. King, in his defence, exhibited all the that senument, superadded to the daily boldness and zeal for the truth of Luther novely of new-made friendships. There before the memorable Diet at Worms, and is a most beneficent provision in man's soit may be hoped that his piety and learning, cial nature to overcome time when abroad, and untiring efforts in the cause of civil and in making friends and acquaintances. religious liberty, may enable him, eventu- Frequently you can make more of a stranally, like the great Reformer, to exert a ger in a strange land, in an hour, than of a This is the fourth of July. It is a glo-

-The devision of the court was against rious fourth for old England; for the worst him, and he was to have a fourth trial at enemy she ever had to contend with has Syra, before the Criminal Court, the 22d been vanquished without the sword. The of July, a court designed especially for the Corn Laws, links of iron despotism that conscientiously, before the Arcopagus, are Samsou's limbs, by an organization of to go with him to Syra, to plead his cause moral power which no age of reformation Their defence has been widely publever saw before. Ezekiel! I have seen lished in Greece, and is producing a happy enough to repay my voyage across the influence on the public mind in favor of Dr. ocean. I have witnessed the triumphant King. He says he has been told that the entry of the great Anti-Corn Law League, most distinguished lawyers of Athens, who fresh from the Waterloo of its bloodless were present at his trial, have expressed glory. I have seen its leader laureled with their opinion that there was no cause of ac- the gratitude of a nation, and the blessings cusation against him; yet, he says, though of millions ready to perish. Wonderful he is to be tried by a jary, "what jury will conquest! opening a new cycle of splendid have independence enough to declare me victories for the rare under the white ban-At Syra, he campaigns. Wanderful conquest! if all says, his lawyers will probably enter into the swords of the world had drunk each its the subject of his trial much more theologic fill at a human heart, such another could cally than they could before the Areopagus; not have been won for man. From the for this tribunal is confined principally to hour when half a score of euonmon men the right application of law, but does not entered the field with no other strength or enter into the subject, to determine whether weapons than their faith in the right, to the person accused is guilty or not, of the the moment when the shoutings of grace! grace! to the victory of their principles, Dr. King seems to be not without appre- went up from every corner of the land, not hension, as to what may befall him at Syra, a poor man's cwe lamb had been taken where, if he should be imprisoned, he will away, nor a widow's hope, nor a widow's be very much in the hands of his enemies, mite. I saw Cobilen, the Conqueror, i who might not find it difficult to prevent the hour of his triumph. I saw tears of his ever making any more efforts to break joy steal into the eyes of hundreds, and the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny in Greece, felt them in my own, at the erowning of He says, the king's attorney informed him that meck-eyed man. Not a drop of blood, that should the decision of the court at Sy- nor a tear of sorraw, had fallen in his cara be against him, he would be immediate- reer of conquest, to pale a leaf of the laurel ly imprisoned in that place for months, or around his brow. He stood up before the perhaps for years; but, as he was known cheering multitude, in child-like simplicity for integrity, and there would be no appre- of speech and spirit, and announced the hension of his trying to escape, they would warfare closed, the victory won. It was a

> An Independent Bishop. A letter from Naples, dated July 7th, has the following intelligence of what may be

The honors paid here to the memory of

the late Pope were marked by an incident which is much spoken of. The daty of delivering the faneral oration had been confided to Monsignor Luca, Bishop of Aversa, a man of great talent. The Nuncio had sent him word that the diplomatie corps was to be present, and had recommended him to avoid everything that could give offence, but heing confined at the time to his hed by indisposition, the Nuncio had not ascertained what the Bishop intended to say. The orator, after his exordium, which embraced the whole universe, exposed the plan of his address. He commenced with France, and spoke of the commotions to which she had been exposed; deplored the scandal eaused by the Eglise Française of the Abbe Chatel, and the errors of the Abbe Lamennais; communication." and spoke of the support which, after so toany trials, the Pope had found in the religious sentiments of the country, and in the virtues and piety of the King. He then proceeded to speak of Prussia, and alluded to the persecution of the Bishop of Colugne; and, in the presence of the Minister of Prussia, he declared that the late king had been by a culogium on the present king. Russia came next. He commenced by calling the Emperor the modern Tamerlane; stigmatised with great energy the persecution of the Catholics and the Pules; and then alluding to the interview between the Northern Despot and the late Pape, called Gregory XVI. another St. Leo, arresting in his nefarious designs the new Attila; and all this in the presence of the Russian Min-Consult at Trebizond, to question the fact, (as some pretend to do) that there has been the ministers of the two powers demanded the ministers of the Rev. Mr. Powers, under date of April explanations from the Nuncio, and received

They had for some time re- power; but the empire of intellect will al-

the appearance of having been used for the but interfered for the relief of the sufferers. Revolve in your mind what you have foundation of an anvil, and over which a He said he was no priest, and could not last been reading.—Western Herald.

Punch by the libernia.

Kingdom of Great Britain. Not the Times, and live in peace with one another. And not the Chronicle, no, nor the Post, nor all this glorious lesson (never to be taught by these powerful engines combined exert so schoolmasters with bullion on their shoul ing, that the editor of the Times is more den awakened in us, listening powerful than the Queen and her cabinet. And now we learn that "He is the son Be this as it may, the power of Puovh of a Sussex farmer, who preferred the eclipses that wielded by any other press. trade of a colico printer." He (Punch) is doing more, in his witty, we have been grossly insulted." flippant, quiet way, towards creating a bet. We shall take another glance at our ter feeling for the working classes and ridi- transatlantic favorite; we have cracked the ealing the follies of titled aristocracy, than nut, but have not extracted the kernel. all the rest of the moral reformers in "a Many a contemplated political abuse is never inflicted upon the people berause of the fear engendered by Punch's have been one of those providential circumsevere but good natured saure and crit-stances calculated to result in great good to

intolerance are triumphing to a most melan- world. We have scarcely adjusted our by the Hibernia are excellent. In one we have sent in their resignation, and these, it find a parody on "Who killed Cock Rob- is said, belonged to that party of the Ser-

concludes thus: Who'll hid Robin farewell? " I," said John Bull, With a heart sad and full. " I'll bid Robin farewell Thus honest mea fell

Thus to oust poor Sir Robin made to wind up:

nently successful, in spite of some interested apposition from quarters to which I and it is favored by the government." will not further allude. I regret that our last effort, upon which we had staked our Mr. Disraeli, and a few other performers Orioli, who had been Minister of Public in that line, have created the greatest laugh- Instruction during the revolution of 1831,

you in my managerial capacity once more, The governor of Rome has caused several

bouquets and the loudest applause." theme of an article in which this truly witty mediately set at liberty.

ragraph occurs:

sell was closeted with Punch on Thursday a cheerful submission to her wise decisions. last till a very late hour. The interview is The law of the parent will be to the chil The result is not yet known, further than have proved this by experience can realize his Lordship left Punch in very high spir- the strength of principle on this point that its. The Funds rose the following morn- will soon be formed in the young mind.

ridiculed with unsparing severity.

"first rate notice" in this wise:

rious fact we gather from the advertising earts, which are pasted over with colored portraits of him. From these, it would ap-Sportsman." We next find him a few The next stage of his smallness is where he diminishes with fearful rapidity into Frederick the Great: and sinks at last into the peasant of some undiscovered country, a garland of sun flowers. His great littleness, however, is reserved for Napoleon, who, by the side of the "Fine Old English Gentleman," looks so pitiably small, that it is our wonder the French Government has not made it a casus belli.

We perceive that he is advertised to take positively-a " last tour in the provinees;" (which in plain English means the last tour but six.) at the end of which we The only safe course for the parent is, should not be at all astonished to find him "really to be what she wishes the child to so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. become." The early formation of a right He will have to be exhibited through an character is truly a work worthy of an Anoxyhydrogen microscope, which, after mul- gel's powers-and it is not the work of an

him hack to his originial size."

has succeeded in his aim!"

ing stroke :-

Theavens; whose impartial bounty shed up-We look upon Punch as the most influ- on all men, should teach all that they are ential periodical publication in the United of one family-created to assist, esteem, great and so heneficial an influence upon plers) will, ultimately, he taught by Free the popular mind as Punch. It has been Trade. Such were the thoughts-such the emarked, by high anthority, in our hear- belief that the last oration of Richard Cob-

The election of the new Pope seems to

Italy. Some of the old cardinals, disagree-The two numbers of Punch received ing with the Pope in his nonous of reform, entitled Sir Robin; doing up, in viles who were attached to Gregory XVI, pathetic verse, the retirement of Peel. It when he launched his thunders against rail-ways. Things are to be put in a new train during the present papal dynasty, and a letter from Rome, of the 28th June, says:

"'The question of rail-roads is already resolved in principle, according to the wish generally expressed by the men who take an interest in the progress of industry in There is also a large engraving repre- the Pontifical States. It is even asserted senting Peel on the stage of a theatre, en-during, a la manager, a shower of boquets. has been conceded to a company represent-This cut is entitled "Manager Peel taking ed by Count Cini. Prince Torlonia has This cut is entitled "Manager Feet taking his larewell henchi." His speech is thus applied for the line from Civita-Vecchia to Ancona; and that from Rome to the Iron-Upon referring to our bills you will tiers of Naples is applied for by Count find that much has been done, and most of Pianciani. Thus, it will be seen, that the what we have undertaken has been coni- impulsion is given by the most honorable,

managerial success, has not met with your policy, as well as of humanity. He has usual favor. I may, perhaps, be allowed given orders to dissolve the extraordinary to allude to our fareus, of which several Political Commissions, and to suspend all have been produced during the session, and political prosecutions. Do the 28th his tich, thanks to the humorous efforts of Holiness signed the pardon of Professor and there was every reason to believe that olloping at some future time to meet a general amnesty would be published. now most respectfully bid you farewell." persons to be arrested. He was called on The manager retired amid a shower of by the Pope to explain his conduct, and being unable to give any satisfactory rea-Ibrahim Pacha's wanderings form the sons, the prisoners were ordered to be im-

Correct Principles. "The manner in which he goes blunder- The importance of teaching children coring about London is truly lamentable. It rect principles in little things cannot be overis not, perhaps, generally known that he estimated. Once teach a child to be faithcame stumbling the other day into the ful in that which is least, and he will be Punch office. He drew up in a fly, and Lithful also in much. In early years, opour publisher seeing him effer the door, portunities of displaying deeds of goodness mistook him for a Lascar beggar, and in are rarely found, but in the ordinary occurchoice Hindostance observed, "There's rences of the domestic circle; and it is here nothing here fur you, my good man, so you only that the germ of correct principles of had better go about your business." When action can be nurtured and matured. Here the visitor was found to be Ibrahim Pacha, the feelings, dispositions, and purposes are every attention was of course shown to him. often severely tried, and daily occasions are He was escorted behind the counter, and the afforded to teach the mind proper discrimigeon-holes for the different works of the nation between virtue and vice. As soon inch library were pointed out to him .- as the child can understand moral obligation, He was allowed the privilege of inspecting let the mother teach him to obey her rethe till, and on seeing the heaps of money, quirements from principle, because God he inquired, "how it was the national delt has commanded it, and that she is bound by was not paid off?" and added, "that if His holy laws to require filial obedience. his country had a debt, and any merchant Let her gain this point in the outset, showhad so much specie, it would all be taken ing by a consistent example how much stress from him to relieve his country of its buriss laid upon it, and she will succeed with comparative case in sudduing the wayward. MINISTERIAL RIMON.—Lord John Rus- rebellious spirit, and inducing in the child said to have lasted till the candles went out. as the law of God-and those only who

Said a teacher, in our hearing, "I was The Snobs of England are again mer- noticing, mobserved, a day or two since, cilessly handled. The system of noble- two sprightly little girls conversing with men taking office in the royal household is each other during recess—one of whom began to relate an anecdote, and soun repeated "Those who remember the last week's some expression bordering on obscenity. remarks on Political Snobs, quast recollect. The other suddenly interrupted her, with the similitude into which, perforce, we en- the remark, "My mother does not allow tered-the comparison of the British Flun- me to listen to such things!" and at once key with the Court Flunkey-the great of-turned away. Another, who was habitaficial Household Snob. Poor John, in his ally all kindness to her fellow pupils, aloutrageous plush and cocked hat, with his ways assisting them with unweared paabsurd uniform, facings, aiguilletts; with tience, whenever she could do so, was dehis cocked-hat, bag-wig and powder; with sired by a schoolmate, who had been too his amazing nosegoy in his bosom, was indolent to commit her lesson, to prompt compared to the First Lord of the Dust- her aside during recitation. She replied, pan, or the Head Groom of the Pantry, with surprise, "I should not think you and the motto enforced on the mind was- would ask me to do su-it is against the Am I not a man and a brother." Here rules," These children had been taught follows an engraving showing His Grace principle in latte things; and what mother somebody and a tall footman in brotherly would not rejoice to have her child thus conscientions, when away from her sight?

Thomas Thumb, Esqr., is treated to a Correct precepts, repeated and re-repeated, will have far less influence than a cor-"SMALL BY DEGREES AND BEAUTIFULLY reet example. Let the mother maintain Less. —Among the wonders of the age, one of the most extraordinary is the gradual diminution of Tom Thunds. This eu- munion with God, and she will be able to make an impression, respecting any point of duty, that may be lasting as Here, we are fully persuaded, lies the pear that the decline commenced when he great secret of success in instilling right ndertook the character of the "English principles, and laying a right foundation in the mind of childbood. That father or nches shorter, as somebody, in a pair of mother who draws no supplies from the Intights, with a spear and a fireman's helmet. finite Fountain, may well expect a world of perplexity in the work of moral educabe is doing the Highland Fing, after which tion, and an ultimate failure in all that is most important. Tender, gushing, and ] deathless, as their affections may be for their beloved offspring, they will, in all who is dancing about with a blue shirt and probability, leave upon them the impress graceless, carried with them to the bar of

"Strange, that flowers of earth Are visited by every air that stirs,
And drink in sweetness only, while the Child That shuts within its breast a bloom for heaven May take a themish from the breath of love, And bear the blight forever.

tiplying him 6,000,000 times, might bring hour, or a day, but of time. It requires skill, patience, faith, discrimination, discre-That Punch can be pathetic we have tion, fortitude, Heavenly-mindedness, and shown; he can even descend to the poetical. an eye fixed on results present and distant. One of the morning papers contained this To make a child truthful, just, kind, benevolent, pure-minded, and upright in all And who is Mr. Cobden, and what has things, from principle, despising and conhe done? He is the son of a Sussex far- tenning falselood, flattery, injustice, pride, mer, who preferred the trade of a cali- disobedience, selfishness, and the whole Succeeding in this husiness, brotherhood of vices, solely from principle, his ambition led him to covet a scat in Par- must require a vigilent eye, and the imliament. To gain this, eclat and agitation provement of every appropriate occasion. were necessary. He therefore threw him- But no other earthly effort can so well reself into the auti-corn-law agitation, and pay incessant labor. Shrink not then from the task, honored porent. It is a After descanting at length upon this, mission of love toward those thear to thee Punch gives the annexed foreible finish- as life. Leave it undone, and thou mayest entail a heritage of sorrow, sin, and shame, 'And still as Cobden spoke, and as the upon beings formed for nobler ends .- per-League was dissolving fast-its great end furm it well, and then wilt be instrumental gloriously, because penecfully accomplish- in polishing gems to "shine above the ed-sure we are that every corn field waved brightness of the lirmament, and as the more beautifully beneath the all-eneircling stars forever and ever .- Ad. Mor. Reform. Rilles and Rancherus.

In the city of Puebla (1843) there is an old Dutelanan who is very fond of relating the story we here introduce. When making his first visit to the country, many years since, he happened to travel sole companion of a sturdy Kentuckian in a diligence between two of the large cities. Of course the two travelers soon became familiar, and quite as much a matter of course was it that their thoughts and conversation should turn upon the dangers of the road. The Kentuckian was master of a superb rifle, which seemed to be almost a part of himself, as indeed, he paid far more attention to it, and handled it with more care, than he ever decamed of bestowing upon his own person. In the diligence he carried it between his knees, muzzle down, and while he rode he would put and fondle it as tenderly as maternal dotage would an innocent babe.

The Dutchman's weapon of defence was a double barrel shot gan, which he had carefully loaded on this occasion, and the two very soon agreed to do all the slaughter they could before the outlaws should make Ken free with the smallest valuable they had about them. They had no sooner arrived address for Fee Dollars, in idvance. at this conclusion than the driver was commanded to join the compact, and it was arranged that upon the first indication of approaching danger, the two travelers should be warned, and the diligence should stop. It

fore it was called into action, and the driver " hastily gave notice that either eight or ten ke mounted rancheros were in the road advancing slowly to meet the illigence.

"Stop the horses-give her a lick back -stop lier!" roared the Kentuckian, as he kicked the door open and jumped into the road. The Datelman was hardly second in the movement, being upon the outside of the opposite door with simultaneous rapidity. At about two hundred and fifty yards distance, three of the foremost robbers most lonely and desolate part of the road between Puebla and the city of Mexico, and in the misty dawn of morning. The Kentuckian and the Datchman placed them-Kentuckian and the Datchman placed them-kentuckian and the Datchman placed them to lone to suffering humanity which facts will not war than the Datchman placed them. were advancing abreast. It was upon the selves side by side in front of the diligence, rant.

We ask the attention of the candid to a few consideraselves side by side in front of the thingence, each with the most indomitable determination to fight until the last breath in defence of their rights. The Dutchman, however, was much puzzled at seeing his comrade in arms elevate his rifle perpendicularly in the air, and slowly let the inuzzle fall in drawing a deliberate aim at the advancing horseman.

"Mein Cot!"—ton't waste the powder!" said the Dutchman. "What are you for going to fire?"

"What are the sk the attention of the candid to a few considerations.

"Mein Cot!"—ton't waste the powder!" said the Dutchman. "What are you for going to fire?"

"What are consumption, and incompanies the singular diseases.

"Consumption, ag its confirmed and incipient stages, Consumption, ag its confirmed and incipient stages,

A woman's whole life is a history of the Cherry's sold at esta 4 shed accuries in all parts of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasof their own irreligious principles and ures. She sends fouth her sympathies on character, to be worn in life, and, dying adventure, she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of allection; and if ship-wrecked her ease is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.—Irving.

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

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all the circumstances connected with the en-

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TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS .-- CHARLES WAR A SHALL Successor to A T Skillman, has just published "The Kentucky Farmer's Almanac," for the year of our Lord, Issle, calculated for the horizon and meridian a Lexington, by Samuel. D McCullocon, A. M., author of

This arrangement was scarcely made beunent of SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in general
transfer the SCHOOL BOOKS, including all those in general nent of SCHOOL, BOOKS, including all those in general isse throughout the Safet.

Also, Cop and Letter Paper, Pers, Ink, Blank Books, cc., &c., which he can wholesale very low to Country derchauts. School Teachers, and others.

August 5, 1845,—10-0.

WILLIAM GUNNISON, General Commis-sion Merchant, No. 101, South Street, Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, Mb. Dec. 21, 1845. LEWINSKI, Architect.-Office in the upper 1 • story of the County Clerk's Other Lexington, July 22, 1~15. 8-16.

DEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, "TIQ found at fast! A cure for Consumption 1 Several thousand cases of obsunate pulmonary complaints cured at one year!!!

5 5 5 5 5 5

"Mein Cot!"—ton't waste the powder!" said the Dutchman. "What are you for going to fire?"

"Let me just level 'old Kaintuck," replied the Kentuckian—"keep eool, and I'll pick out that middle chap in a minute!"

"Mein Cot, man," said the Dutchman, "vy it ish more farder off dan von mile!"

The old Dutchman made no allowance for the uncertain light of early dawn, but the Kentuckian knew every shade of the sky from morning till midnight, and at this time he was as sure of his shot as though the ranchero had already fallen from his horse.

"If you kill de rasheall at such much distance," said the Dutchman, "you vill only waste de pullet."

But the Kentuckian had got his aim, and just as the Dutchman had eeased speaking, 'Old Kaintuck' politely spoke up, and sent the middle robber tumbling from his saddle. The eyes of the Dutchman expanded with astonishment at the effect of the Kentuckian's shot, and broken expressions of extravagant surprise issued from his lips.

The old hunter said nothing, but quietly

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The old hunter said nothing, but quietly loaded his rifle again, and with a pleasant gravity lifted it up to his shoulder. In the mean time the rancheros made off with most indefatigable expedition at the lirst broad hint of rowder and shot.

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broad hint of powder and shot.

"Are there any of them in sight?" said

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broad hint of powder and shot.

"Are there any of them in sight?" said the Kentnekian, as he coolly let the muzzle of his rifle fall again in search of a victim.

This question was answered by the driver, who, seeing that the Dutchman was too much astonished to speak, ventured to amounce that the robbers "were out of sight far enough, but whether they were out of reach of that rifle, he could not venture to say!"

The Kentuckian has traveled away, Heaven knows where, since the adventure we speak of, but the honest old Dutchman is now living in the city of Puebla, and swears, even to this day, that the distance at which the Kentucky man killed the robber "vas poshitively so more ash a mile."

Woman's Temper—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. It is like the llowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go hume at night, wearied and worn by the lows of the day, and how soothing is a worl the tated by a good disposition.

Wistran's Balesam of Wild Chery.

Messes, Sanroad and Enceded and Proper and the Springfield, Key, May II, 4815.

Messes, Sanroad and Enceded and popportunity of inform og you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by like use of Wastran's Balesmo of Wall Chery.

In the year Is 10, I was taken with an inflammation on the bytes which I laloted under for s x wereks, when I gradually recovered. In the fail of 1841, I was attacked with use of theory and the wind of 1841, I was attacked with use of the spear of three years I was condined to any be I, I we dail kinds of medio rest and every variety of medical and without benefit was caused unto the winter of 1841, I was attacked with use of the same of the spear I shot the spear of three years I was condined to any be I, I we dail kinds of medio rest that the winter of the star of the winter they are unto the winter of the star of the s

the flowers that spring up...

reviving and cheering us. Let a man go hume at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word thetated by a good disposition.

It is a sunshine falling upon his heart. The is happy. And the cares of life are forgoten. A sweet temper has a soothing ingoten. A sweet temper has a soothing ingoten. A sweet temper has a soothing ingoten. The individual of a whole family.

Where it is found in the wife and the mother, you may observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feeling of a natural heart. Smiles, kind words and looks characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study to acquire and retain a sweet temper.

When a high ston in public est mation, has been achieved by the swin ner is about. And so ong as a discerning public are rareful to get Wistar's Bu sain of Wild Cherry, and refuse, with scorn, counterfets, and every other bruche proferred to them as a substante—so long will clear expensive—cheer the fireside of many a desparing family.

[I.7] The tree and geome Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry's solid at esta a shed agencies in all parts of the United States

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Sold in Petroit, Mich., by J. Owen & Co. Sold in Pattsburgh, Pa., by S. Wilcox, Jr. Oct. 1845.

A NEW AND CHEAP LAW BOOK, -- JUST received by Charles Marshall reports of cases are and Thus far, all the circumstances connected with the enterprise are very promising, and it is confidently expected, that, under the care of a wise and good Providence, the college will be fully organized and opened in due form on the first Monday of next November, with ample accommodations for as many young near as ought to be assumed to many one place, for the purpose of receiving instruction and ferrange character. In the meantance, it is of was importance that the tathers and mothers in Ohio, and the informange states also, who have sons to whom they may desire to give an education of the kind proposed, should make themselves acquainted with what the friends of the Portner's College have done, and what they propose to do tarther, hence.

Editors of newspapers who are friendly to the cause of general education, (and all ethors provess to be so I would promote the cause considerably by gaving his notices a least one inscrious. Any further information which may may be desired, may be obtained by application to either of the undersegued.

It H. BISGOP Pleasont Hill, July, 1816

F G CARY